The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1867. NO. 296.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
To Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

The Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of Allegheny county met in convention at the Court House yesterday, and will be observed by the report in another column, the proceedings were remarkably harmonious. The Convention went through the form of nominating a ticket, placing Colonel James P. Barr, of "the only Democratic county in Western Pennsylvania," at the head, for State Senator. The defeated candidates for State Senator, Messrs. Sellers and Hopkins, were honored with positions on the Legislative ticket. "Benton" Kerr, as usual at Democratic conventions, prooded the resolutions, which are of the ordinary Democratic type. An effort was made to endorse the administration of Andrew Johnson, which was promptly voted down, old Democrats having no faith in the President's repentance of his recreancy from the Democratic fold.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE ENGLISH TAILORS' STRIKE.—The English Tailors who have been on a strike have submitted their ultimatum. They propose that the disputed question shall be referred to a joint committee of masters and journeymen. In case the masters refuse to become parties to this compromise, they intend, seventy-five hundred of them, to emigrate to this country. The *Spectator* unkindly remarks: American tailors will possibly be able to turn out good clothes at last."

PROMINENT agricultural writers are canvassing the result of the wheat harvest, and the predictions of an excessive crop are sharply criticised. One writer of experience, in the Albany *Cultivator*, insists that the yield will not exceed an average crop, and that the popular estimates of 235,000,000 bushels is full 40,000,000 bushels too high. It is a fact not to be lost sight of, says the Chicago *Republican*, that dealers in grain upon their private advices do not represent the result as large as it would appear to be from statements while the crop was bearing maturity.

THE Vancouver *Register* says: "Colonel Williamson, U. S. A., will start with a party on or about the 1st of August next on a trip to Mt. Hood. He will be accompanied by Medical Director Chiselin, Captain Babbitt, the Rev. George H. Atkinson and other gentlemen, and also by an escort of soldiers. The Quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation at the expense of the Government, instructions having been sent from Washington to make this exploration and ascertain the exact height of Mt. Hood, and also to make other scientific researches.

THE FARMER'S RAILROAD.—The Oil City *Petrolian* says: "A change has occurred in the management of the Farmer's Railroad. An interest has been bought in the same by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Edward F. Gay, Esq., has been selected as President, and some change has been made in the Board of Directors. Hon. Thos. M. Howe, the former officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad were in town and made all the arrangements. Another meeting will be held here on the 29th. A lively competition occurred in this purchase between the Pennsylvania and the New York railroads that connect with those of the Oil region. We have been informed that no change will occur in the policy of the new owners towards this locality."

THE WORM IN THE COTTON.—A merchant in New Orleans, who has been spending some time in Pike county, Mississippi, and has just returned, says he visited various portions of the country, and found the worm to have everywhere totally destroyed the crop. He himself found 1,000 worms in one rose, so numerous is their army. It is complete destruction. Most men have made corn enough to feed them, but some went in for cotton altogether, and have worked their labor for the worst. The corn crop is as good as that of cotton is bad. Of the latter there will be more than enough to furnish seed for the next year. The informant of the New Orleans *Picayune*, which publishes this news, is not in the cotton business, and he says he does not wish to be, after what he has seen.

THE Boston *Post* thus hints at what was at the bottom of the late Cabinet rumors: During the progress of the President's efforts to rid himself of Stanton, there have been numerous reports, detailing the necessity for a general reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the probability of such a result. There has been a desire, from the first on the part of the members of the Cabinet, who fully comprehend the embarrassment of the President, in view of the stubborness of Stanton, to give him such relief and aid as a loyal and honorable man only would tender, naturally suggest. To this end the idea has been entertained of a voluntary surrender of the portfolios of the Departments; but the President not being impressed with the necessity of this alternative, has never encouraged it. There have, therefore, been no resignations proffered.

STATE ITEMS.

The Hollidaysburg *Leader*, a weekly paper devoted to the advocacy of the temperance cause, has suspended publication for the want of support. John H. Keasley, Esq., editor and proprietor, made a very readable paper of the *Leader*, and deserved success.

Charles Rahter, aged five years, son of Ferdinand Rahter, of Harrisburg, was run over at the depot in that city on Monday by a train, and had one arm and both legs cut off, causing death in a short time. He had accompanied his mother to the depot, and had left her but a moment when the accident occurred.

The Union Church at Dudley, Huntingdon county, was dedicated on Sunday last. Rev. V. Lucas, of Allegheny City, preached the dedicatory sermon, in the morning, to a crowded audience. Rev. Mr. McLain, of Lewistown, preached in the afternoon, and Rev. Mr. Graves, in the evening. The church is a neat two-story frame building, the lower story being used for the school. It is owned by three denominations, viz: Methodist Protestants, Presbyterians and Methodist Episcopalians, and will be used by each as opportunity affords.

A youth of nineteen summers, residing near Tionesta, eloped last week with a lady of some fifty winters, who lived near by. They were desperately in love, but as the friends of both parties objected to their union, they decided to settle the affair after the longings of their own hearts, and ran away in the middle of the night.

A petition signed by several prominent men of the legal profession, is being circulated in Franklin for the pardon of E. Darrow, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for highway robbery. Darrow has served out two years of his term. Darrow is well known at Petroleum Center, where he erected a number of buildings in the spring of 1865.

J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools, having been announced in the "Salem *Journal*" forgery as of New England birth, issues a card in which he says: "Although it is removing from proof from the best of company, it is proper to say that I belong to one of the oldest Pennsylvania families, my ancestors having come from England about the year 1683, and that I have never been out of the State more than six weeks at a time in my life. If some people are afraid of intelligent voters it is not my fault."

Much anxiety is felt in Bellefonte respecting the health of Mrs. Curtin, the wife of ex-Governor Curtin. Mrs. C. has been extremely ill from the effects of remittent fever, and is not yet considered out of danger. Eminent physicians from Bellefonte and Philadelphia are attending her.

The Agricultural Society of Huntingdon county, at a meeting on the 13th, resolved to hold a fair for three days, commencing Wednesday, October 2d. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to visit the State Agricultural College on the 4th of September next, viz: Livingston, Robb, Wm. B. Leas, Esq., and James Myton; and as alternates, Messrs. John S. Isett, Henry W. Miller and James Hutchinson.

Meadville was visited on Sunday by a very heavy thunder storm. The wind rose to a hurricane, blowing down trees, prostrating corn and other crops, and doing damage in some instances to buildings. Peach trees heavily laden suffered severely in some localities. The hail made sad work with the gardens, corn and buckwheat.

An Irishman named Neal Devaney has been committed to jail in Wilkesbarre, for the murder of his wife at Hazelton, Luzerne county. Devaney and wife arrived in New York some months ago, where the latter was left at service as a sister of Devaney. The husband came on to Hazelton, where he became intimate with another woman, and was to have married her. In the meantime letters passed between Devaney and his wife, and finally he agreed to meet her in Easton, and did so on the 22d of July. Here he told her of his relations with the other woman, and that if it was discovered that he was a married man, he would be killed. She, however, insisted upon accompanying her husband to Hazelton, and, having no money, they walked there. Upon arriving there he took her to the house of a John McKelvy to board. By agreement she went from there to meet him on the outskirts of the town at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, 15th inst. That was the last seen of her alive. Not returning, suspicion was excited against Devaney, he was arrested and search made for the body of his wife, which was finally found in the neighborhood of the spot where she had stated she was to meet him, shot, and the throat cut from ear to ear. Parties living in the neighborhood testified to having heard a pistol shot and screams between ten and eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. A short distance from the body were found the hat and net, with blood upon them, indicating that after being shot she had started to run but had fallen, and her murderer coming upon her had cut her throat.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Military District Commanders to Meet in Washington.

Acknowledgement from John Bright.

Result of the Treasury Investigation.

Rebel Postmaster General Reagan Pardoned.

Governor Geary has an Interview with General Grant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1867.

Military Commanders to Meet in Washington

The President is desirous of having the Military Commanders convene here, and General Thomas will probably be requested to visit Washington before assuming command of the Fifth Military District.

Acknowledgment from John Bright.

John Bright writes a letter, dated July eighth, to the Soldiers Orphans' Home of this city, thanking the managers for the present of a beautiful afgan, which once belonged to President Lincoln. In this letter he says: "I have great satisfaction in reviewing the course I took in reference to your great struggle, and often lament that it was not taken by all my countrymen. If all the influential men of the country had looked with a generous eye upon your late contest, I believe the two nations would have been united in a solid friendship, which nothing hereafter would have been able to break. I hope good men and women in both countries will do all they can to wipe out the remembrance of all that is evil in the past. This is needed for the good of the two countries and for the good of all the world."

The Treasury Investigation.

The committee appointed to make a thorough investigation of the charges against the administration of the Treasury Department will be prepared in a few days to submit their final report. The only irregularity discovered has been the loss of paper in the printing bureau, which, if printed, amounted to $25,380, and not to $500,000,000, as has been charged. This was traced into the hands of the bronzer, but it does not appear ever to have reached the printer. Large amounts of paper which had been bronzed were afterward blown aside for use, having been condemned for printing. But these amounts were regularly checked, except the one parcel alluded to above. What became of this particular lot has not been satisfactorily shown. It was never printed, there was no issue, as it was not money until printed. There is no doubt that the lost lot of bronzed sheets passed into the mass of spoiled paper as worthless.

The Indian Commissioners.

The telegraphic newspaper dispatch from St. Louis, stating that Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Chairman of the Peace Commissioners, is on his way to Washington, is not understood at the Indian Bureau. No official information has been received of such a movement, nor has anything occurred here calling for the Commissioner's return. The last authentic account received reports the Commissioner as having left Omaha for the seat of consultation with the Indians.

Pardoned.

John H. Reagan, Postmaster General under the rebel government, writes to a friend in this city that he has received his pardon from the President, and will devote himself to securing early reconstruction, and restoring peace and harmony to the country.

Health Improved.

The health of Attorney General Stanbery, who is still at the Capron Springs, has much improved within the past week, and his return may soon be looked for.

Gov. Geary in Washington.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, arrived today, and had an interview with General Grant.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

PAYMASTERS MUSTERED OUT.

General Grant to-day, acting as Secretary of War, issued an order mustering out the additional paymasters, to take effect October 1st. The programme seems to be to dispense with officers not in the regular army.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

The Consul at Brindisi, Italy, reports the cholera on the decrease. The Consul at Palermo writes, July 31, that over one hundred towns and villages in Syrtia are infected with cholera, and the average of cases is one thousand per day. For the past fortnight there has been few cases comparatively in Palermo, and those decreasing.

SECRETARY BROWNING IMPROVING.

Secretary Browning is improving in health. His friends expect he will be able to resume his duties this week.

ORDERED TO WASHINGTON.

Colonel A. S. Myer, chief signal officer of the army, is ordered to Washington to take charge of the signal corps.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1867.

ROBBERY.

Besson & Son's store on Chambers street, was adroitly robbed of $12,000 in bonds yesterday, it is supposed by a person representing himself as a Texas trader.

A LONG BOAT RACE.

Two boatmen have made a match to row a race from Elysian Fields, Hoboken, to Poughkeepsie, for $500, on the 5th of September.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, are among the passengers by the steamer Russia, which sailed today.

A FENIAN CONVENTION

Of the O'Mahony branch, was in session today, and proceeded to organize. It was quite largely attended.

TEST SUIT.

It is stated that the statement relative to a test suit at Albany against the Merchants' Union Express Company is the only information received by the officers of the Company on the subject.

COAL SALES.

Forty thousand tons of Pittston coal sold at auction to-day at $4 15@4 70.

ANOTHER LIGHT WEIGHT MATCH.

Report says Collyer and Barney Aaron are matched for another prize fight.

DIVIDEND.

The Pacific Mail Company has declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent.

RETURNED.

General Rufus King, late Minister to Rome, returned with his family to this city yesterday.

BASE BALL.

A match game was played to-day by the Athletics and Eckfords, which was won by the former, the score being 23 to 19.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Prosecution--News from the Sandwich Islands--Exports of Wheat Increasing.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—United States District Attorney Lake has commenced suit against the owners of the schooner Sarah, to recover $64,800 bonds given for the exportation of a cargo to Amoor River, which it is alleged was illegally and fraudulently represented to be within the limits of the State.

The bark Comet brings Sandwich Island news to July 23d. Eleven thousand pounds of choice Sea Island cotton had been received at Honolulu. The cultivation of the same is profitable, and extending. The great volcano is quite active again.

Exports of California wheat continue to increase. There are thirty-four vessels loading for foreign ports, mostly English. Arrived, ship Baronesa, from Valparaiso.

Runaway Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., August 21.—Near Meredith Village to-day, a pair of horses with carriage, containing J. J. Hewes and family, of Rochester, ran away. Mr. Hewes and wife jumped out, receiving slight bruises. The mother of Mrs. Hewes and one child were badly hurt, and the niece Annie Connor killed.

The Cuban Cable Spliced.

PUNTA ROSA, FLA., August 21.—The submarine telegraph cable between Key West and Havana was successfully spliced on Sunday, the 18th inst, and worked well. The movements of the telegraph party between this place and Key West are unknown.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Important and Interesting Decision

Shippers of Nitro-Glycerine Responsible for Damages.

Prorogation of English Parliament.

Queen Victoria's Spooch.

The Revolt in Spain Suppressed.

Garibaldi's Movement Against Rome Postponed.

Result of the Conference of Emperors.

The Peace of Europe Assured.

Another Meeting of Sovereigns in October.

Important Decision.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.—The important suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company vs. A. S. Williams & Guion, first tried in the Liverpool Court of Assize, has resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs, with damages assessed at £13,000 sterling. This suit grew out of a nitro-glycerine explosion at Aspinwall, April 3, 1866, by which the steamship European, belonging to plaintiffs, was totally destroyed while lying at the above named port. The explosion also resulted in the loss of sixty lives, including those of the Captain and other officers of the steamer. The Caribbean of the same line also sustained serious damage. The ship was valued at £26,000 to £40,000. The cargo was insured for about £80,000. The damages to the Caribbean are estimated at nearly £10,000. The owners of several buildings on shore which were demolished, put in their claims for damages to a considerable amount additional. The Underwriters declined to make good the losses, and threw the responsibility upon the owners of the cargo, based upon the ground that they were culpable in carrying explosive material on their ship and below deck. Plaintiffs in turn brought suit against Williams & Guion, as shippers of nitro-glycerine, claiming that they were guilty of deception in shipping the article under the name of glorian oil, as a substance unknown to chemists or commerce, and thus involved plaintiffs in their great losses and liabilities. The defendants replied that they had acted in the matter only as forwarders; that the explosive material came to them from a Hamburg house with instructions to forward to Bondman, Neal & Son, via plaintiffs lines; that they were themselves deceived by the description and title of glorian oil in the manifest, and had no knowledge nor suspicion of the dangerous character of the article which was thus passed through their hands in the usual course of their business. The judgment rendered is understood to definitely settle the fact that plaintiffs are entitled to damages, and cannot recover their losses from the Underwriters, but the question whether the defendants are ultimately liable or whether the plaintiffs must look to the original shippers at Hamburg, goes to a higher tribunal for argument and decision.

Parliament.

LONDON, August 21, Evening.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present, and the speech was read by the Commission. The Queen declares that no longer any grounds for apprehension of war in Europe. The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempt at revolt was suppressed almost without bloodshed by the valor of the troops, vigilance and activity of the police, and general loyalty of the people. The law has been vindicated without sacrifice of human life. The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty with the United States, and in conclusion congratulates Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian Union, passage of the Reform bill, and adoption of other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

Revolt in Spain a Failure.

LONDON, August 21.—It is reported from Madrid that the revolt in Catalonia has failed, and the authority of the Government is rapidly being re-established in the insurrectionary districts.

Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, August 21.—The prorogation of the Italian Parliament took place to-day. Garibaldi was again obliged to defer the movement on Rome, and the preparations which were being made by the party of action throughout Italy under orders of the General have been suspended.

Free Trade.

BERLIN, August 21.—The Prussian Government decrees free trade in salt.

The Conference of Sovereigns.

PARIS, Evening, August 21.—The semi-official press of this city declare the conference of Emperors at Salzburg insures a long term of peace for Europe. Another gathering of European sovereigns is expected to take place here. It is reported Queen Victoria and Emperor Francis Joseph will meet Napoleon at Paris in October.

New Council.

LONDON, August 21, Evening.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan has resolved on a new Council, composed in equal numbers of Greeks and Turks.

Races at York.

LONDON, August 21, Evening.—The races at York to-day were well attended. The principal race of the Ebor Oakes stakes was won by Juse.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, August 21.—United States Bonds, 73½; Erie, 40; others unchanged.

LONDON, 2 P. M., August 21.—Bonds, 73⅝; Illinois, 77⅛; Erie, 40; Consols, 94⅜.

LONDON, Evening, August 21.—Consols, 94 7-16@94⅝. 7-30s, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 40; Atlantic & Great Western, 26.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, August 21.—Petroleum nominal at 49.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, August 21.—Cotton quiet; sales 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 21, 2 P. M.—Cotton rather more active; sales will reach 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, August 21.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; middling uplands 10¾; Orleans 11d; sales of the day 10,000 bales.

Wheat 12s. 2d. Barley 3s. 2d. Oats 2s. 11d. Peas 24s. Flour 34s. Cheese 59s. Lard 57s. Beef 120s. Pork 75s 6d. Bacon 45s 6d. Petroleum unchanged.

London Markets.

LONDON, August 21.—Markets unchanged. Petroleum at Antwerp 49 francs.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Evening, August 21.—United States bonds are quoted at 77½.

NASHVILLE.

The Railroad Imbroglio---Negro Murdered Near Gallatin.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—E. W. Cole, who claims to be President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, having been elected by the excluded stockholders and those voting against the Burns directory, has applied to Judge Brien, of the Circuit Court of Davidson county, for a mandamus to give him possession of the road and stock. Judge Brien will hear the case at the regular term of court next month. Whatever may be the decision, the matter will go before the Supreme Court next December.

The cabin of a negro named Franklin, near Gallatin, was entered this morning just before day, and Franklin murdered. His son was also shot, but made his escape with a bad wound in his thigh. Franklin was a carriage driver for Mr. Franklin, of Gallatin. The murderers are unknown, but supposed to be negroes.

CHICAGO.

Sad Accident Near Rockford---Four Persons Drowned.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A Mr. Beadles, his wife and sister, and a child of the latter, were drowned in Pecatonica river, near Rockford, on Saturday last. It appears that the child went into the water and got beyond its depth, and the others perished in their efforts to rescue it.

PLATTSBURG.

Disastrous Conflagration---Fifty-Four Buildings Burned.

PLATTSBURG, August 21.—Last night Plattsburg was visited by a terrible conflagration. One church, one bank, two printing offices, the telegraph party between this place and Key West are unknown.

BANKRUPTCY QUESTION.

The National Bankrupt Act Supersedes the State Insolvent Laws.

The O'Hara Bench Warrant Case.

Important Opinion by Hon. Henry W. Williams, District Judge.

An important opinion was rendered by Judge Williams in the District Court yesterday in reference to the National Bankrupt Act, and the insolvent laws of the State. It will be remembered that on Friday last a bankrupt was had in this court in the case of M. O'Hara, arrested on a bench warrant, issued at the instance of J. H. Robinson, his former partner, and J. Millingar, one of his creditors. It was alleged by the defendant, through his counsel, that the warrant should be quashed, for two reasons:

I. That the State act of 1842 and the Pennsylvania Insolvent Law, under which these proceedings were had, were superceded by the general Bankrupt Law adopted by Congress and now in force.

II. That a debtor could not be imprisoned until all his real and personal property, which in this case had been levied upon, had been exhausted.

After a lengthy argument had been made upon these points the Judge announced that a decision would be given yesterday. The opinion was given yesterday morning, and was as follows:

The Commonwealth at the instance of James Millingar vs. Michael O'Hara, No. 72, November Term, 1867. Bench Warrant.

OPINION BY WILLIAMS, A. J.

This is a proceeding by Bench Warrant, under the act of July 19th, 1842, at the instance of James Millingar, a judgment creditor of O'Hara & Robinson, against Michael O'Hara, a member of the said firm. The affidavit of complainant, upon which the warrant of arrest in this case was issued, sets forth the recovery of a judgment, in this Court, by the affiant against the firm of O'Hara & Robinson, upon a bond in the penal sum of $50,000, conditioned to indemnify him from his liability as indorser of certain promissory notes, drawn by the said firm to the amount of $25,000, for which sum, it is averred, had become due and which had been protested for non-payment, and which had become liable to pay, and one of which, amounting to $1,500, he had actually paid.

The affidavit charges that the said Bargaining and sold a large quantity of tools and other property of the firm, of the value of $1,500, for four hundred dollars, and that he has disposed of said property with intent to defraud his creditors.

That he gave to his wife, or to some person in trust for her, about $7,000 of the monies of the firm without any adequate consideration.

That he removed out of the county certain property, to wit: Bank notes, United States Treasury notes, drafts and bills of exchange, amounting in the whole to about $30,000, with intent to defraud his creditors.

That he has property and money which he fraudulently conceals, and unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of said judgment.

That he has disposed of a portion of his property, and is about to dispose of other portions of his property, with intent to defraud his creditors.

Upon the presentation of the affidavit, a warrant for the arrest of the defendant was issued in accordance with the requirements of the act, and he was arrested, during which stage of the case he remained in custody, but, at his instance, the hearing of the case was adjourned to a subsequent day, upon his giving bond, with surety, for his appearance at the time. At the time adjourned hearing his counsel moved to quash the warrant on two grounds:

First, Because the Bankrupt act of the 21 of March, 1867, annulled proceedings under the act of 12th July, 1842, where, as in this case, the complainant's debt is provable under the Bankrupt act, and the defendant is amenable to its provisions.

Second. The warrant was irregularly issued, and cannot be enforced under the provisions of the act of 12th July, 1842, because at the time the said warrant was issued there was pending levy on the personal property of the partnership, consisting of the materials, stock, manufactured ware and tools, upon the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railroad Company, and in the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, by virtue of a *fi. fa.* issued on complainant's judgment; and because all the monies and effects belonging to the debtor in possession of the Exchange National Bank have been attached, by virtue of an attachment in execution issued on said judgment, and were at the time of garnishee, as appears by the said writs and the indorsement of the Sheriff thereon.

The motion was thereupon argued by the counsel on both sides, and the further argument, and the further hearing of the case adjourned until the present time upon the defendant's entering into a new bond, with surety, for his appearance.

In considering and determining the questions raised by the defendant's motion, I have availed myself of the learning and judgment of my brethren—the President Judge of this Court, and the President and Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. At my request, and with the view of securing uniformity of decision and practice under the act authorizing this proceeding, they have investigated and considered the questions with me, and the result is that we have unanimously come to the following conclusion:

First—That the Bankrupt Act, as soon as it went into operation, *ipso facto*, suspended all action upon future cases arising under the insolvent laws of this State, where the insolvent laws act upon the same subject matter and the same persons as the Bankrupt Act.

Second—That the Bankrupt act suspends all proceedings under the act of 12th of July, 1842, where the latter act operates on the same subject matter and upon the same persons as the former.

Third—That the Bankrupt Act operates upon the subject matter of the complaint in this case and upon the persons affected thereby, and therefore, it suspends the operation of the act of July 12th, 1842, under which the warrant for the defendant's arrest was issued.

Fourth—That even if this were not so, the warrant in this case was not regularly issued and cannot be enforced, under the provisions of the act of July 12th, 1842, pending a levy on the personal property of the party liable, and the individual property of the defendant, by virtue of the *fi. fa.* in the sheriff's hands, issued on complainant's judgment, and pending the attachment of defendant's effects, in the possession of the garnishee, by virtue of the execution attachment issued on said judgment.

Fifth—That the warrant issued in this case must, therefore, be quashed.

But before proceeding to make the order it may be proper to give briefly the reasons in support of the conclusions to which we have come—

First—The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States. How far this power supercedes State legislation was at one time a matter of much discussion, upon which Judges differed in their judicial decisions. But it is now regarded as settled that the power in Congress is exclusive of that of the States; and, whether exerted or not, it supersedes State legislation. Golden vs. Prince, 3 Wash. C. C. Rep. 313. It is also maintained that the power in Congress is not exclusive, and that, when unexerted, the States are at liberty to exercise it; and this opinion is now firmly established by judicial decisions. Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 4 Wheat, 122; Ogden vs. Saunders, 12 Id., 273. The well settled doctrine on the subject is that the powers granted to Congress are not exclusive of similar powers existing in the States, unless where the Constitution has expressly in terms given an exclusive power to Congress, or the exercise of a power is prohibited to the States, or there is a direct repugnancy or incompatibility in the exercise of it by the States. In all other cases the States retain concurrent authority with Congress, except when the laws of the States and of the Union are in direct and manifest collision on the same subject, and then those of the Union, being the supreme law of the land, are of paramount authority, and the State laws so far, and so far only, as such incompatibility exists, must necessarily yield. But in the case of concurrent powers, when once the Legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on a given subject, the State power over that same subject which was before concurrent, is by that exercise prohibited. 1. Kent's Com. 390. This doctrine has been applied by the Courts to the power of Congress on the subject of bankruptcies; and it has been held that though the power in Congress is not exclusive of the States, and when unexerted, the States are at liberty to exercise the power in its full extent, unless so far as they are controlled by other constitutional provisions; yet when Congress has acted upon the subject of bankruptcies, a bankrupt legislation, the power of the States is limited and controlled. 4 Wheat. 122; 12 Id. 273.

Let us then apply these principles to the question before us. If the Bankrupt Act conflicts with the Insolvent laws of this State, the operation of the latter is suspended so long as the Bankrupt law continues in force. It is true that there is a wide difference between the Bankrupt Act and our Insolvent laws, as it respects the relief afforded to the debtor, for, while the bankrupt may be discharged from his debts, the insolvent debtor is only discharged from imprisonment. And there are marked differences in other respects. But those differences in the scope and purpose of the acts, as it respects the principles contained therein, do not necessarily prevent the acts from conflicting with each other. On the contrary they may occasion the conflict. The line of partition between the bankrupt and insolvent laws is not so distinctly marked, as to enable any person to say with positive precision, what belongs exclusively to the one and not to the other class of laws. It is difficult to discriminate with accuracy between bankrupt and insolvent laws; and therefore a bankrupt law may contain those regulations which are generally found in insolvent laws, and an insolvent law may contain those which are common to a bankrupt law. 2 Kent. Com. 390. As it respects the laws in question they both operate upon the same subject matter, and upon the same persons, and they provide in some respects a different rule for the distribution of a debtor's effects among his creditors. They are, therefore, in direct and manifest collision with each other, and the laws of the State must yield to the paramount authority of the National Legislature. And so the question was decided in *ex parte* Lucius Eames 2 Story Rep. 322, cited by defendant's counsel. It was there held that the Bankrupt law of 1841, upon going into operation in February, 1842, *ipso facto* suspended all action upon future cases arising under the State insolvent laws, where the insolvent persons were within the purview of the bankrupt law. In delivering the opinion Judge Story said: It appears to me that both systems cannot be in operation or apply at the same time to the same persons; and where the State and National legislation upon the same subject, and the same persons come in conflict, the National laws must prevail, and suspend the operation of the State laws. This, as far as I know, has been the uniform doctrine maintained in all the Courts of the United States. And, after referring to the different opinions expressed by the Judges in the case of Sturgis vs. Crowninshield, 5 Wheat. 122, as to the question of the exclusive power vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States to pass a Bankrupt law, he says: But all the Court were agreed that when Congress did pass a Bankrupt Act, it was supreme, and that the State laws must yield to it and could no longer operate upon persons or cases within the purview of such act. * * * * * * It seems to me, therefore, he adds, that nothing remains upon which an argument can be founded, but that the insolvent laws of Massachusetts are not as to persons and cases within the purview of the Bankrupt Act completely suspended. Each system is to act upon the same subject matter, upon the same property, upon the same rights, and upon the same persons—creditors as well as debtors. Both cannot go on together without direct and positive collision; and the moment that the Bankrupt Act does, or may operate upon the person or the case, that moment it virtually supersedes all State legislation.

And in the case of Griswold vs. Pratt, 9 Metcalf 16, it was subsequently held by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that while the United States Bankrupt Act of 1841 was in force, proceedings against a debtor, under the insolvent laws of the State, were unauthorized and void, if the debtor and his property were subject to the operation of the Bankrupt Act, although no proceedings under it were had against him. It was held in that case, as it has been by the complainant's counsel in this, that the effect of the Bankrupt law was necessarily to suspend all State laws with which it came in conflict; but it was contended there, as it has been in this case, and as was done in Zeigenfuss's case, 2 Ireded, 463, that a State insolvent law may exist and operate with the Bankrupt, until the Bankrupt law attaches itself in the person or property of the debtor, be proceedings instituted in bankruptcy, and that no case of conflict can arise until after the proceedings in bankruptcy have reached that stage in which the debtor has been judicially declared a bankrupt. But this position, however plausible it may appear at first view, cannot, as the Court say, be sustained. The right to proceed under the insolvent law of the State, the bankrupt law being in full force, must be placed on a firmer basis than that of the fullest of the insolvent to apply to the District Court of the United States for the institution of proceedings in bankruptcy. If the proceedings under the insolvent law are valid at all, they must be valid to the extent of carrying out all the particular proceedings after they have once been instituted. Such effect has always been admitted to attach to proceedings legally commenced before the bankrupt law was passed, or fairly, but then pending. Sound principle would require that, in all cases where proceedings could be legally instituted, they should have the legal capacity of being perfected during that stage in the State law. But under the view taken of this question on all sides, and as conceded on the part of the plaintiff, the proceedings under the State insolvent law, by virtue of which he claims the property in controversy, might be wholly superseded and rendered void, at the will of the insolvent debtor, by filing his petition in bankruptcy at any stage of the case; the proceedings under the insolvent law, before his assets should be divided among his creditors.

There can be no doubt, as it seems to me, both upon reason and authority, that the present Bankrupt Act supersedes all local laws acting upon the same rights and affecting the same persons as the Bankrupt Act does.

Second—And for the like reasons the Bankrupt Act suspends all proceedings under the act of 1842, by virtue of which the warrant in this case was issued. The affidavit, charged in the affidavit of complainant as a ground or cause for the arrest of the defendant, constitute and are declared to be acts of bankruptcy under the Bankrupt Act of the 2nd March, 1867, and for which an ample remedy is provided by the 35th section. By virtue of the provisions of this section, the defendant, on presenting his petition, may obtain an order for the debtor to appear in five days from the service thereof, to show cause why he should not be decreed a bankrupt, and the Court may also, by its injunction, restrain the debtor and any person in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of the debtor's property, and from any interference therewith; and if there is probable cause for believing that the debtor is about to depart from the district, to remove or conceal his goods and chattels, or his evidence of property, or make any fraudulent conveyance or disposition thereof, the Court may issue a warrant to the Marshal of the District commanding him to arrest the alleged bankrupt, and him safely keep, unless he shall give bail to the satisfaction of the Court for his appearance, from time to time, until the decision of the Court upon the petition, or the further order of the Court, and forthwith to take possession provisionally of all the property and effects of the debtor, and safely keep the same until the further order of the Court. The act, it will be seen, thus provides an ample and full remedy for all the matters complained of and charged against the defendant in this case. But the provisions of the act of 1842 are in direct conflict with the provisions of the Bankrupt act. The act of 1842 provides for the discharge of the defendant upon his having executed and delivered to the Sheriff, tools and goods upon like security to pay the same with interest within the time specified in the act, or upon his giving bond, with sureties, that he will not remove or assign his property with intent to defraud his creditors, or with a view to give a preference to a creditor for an antecedent debt *until* the demand of the complainant with costs shall be satisfied; or upon giving bond, with sureties, to take the benefit of the insolvent laws. The Bankrupt act forbids all preferences, and sets them aside where they are made for the purpose of giving one creditor an advantage over another; and, as we have seen, it suspends the operation of the insolvent laws. It is therefore clearly in conflict with the act of 1842, which recognizes and makes provision for such preferences, and is in some respects a supplement to the insolvent law of the State.

Third—But, aside from the provisions of the Bankrupt Act, the warrant is irregular and cannot be legally enforced. It was not the intention of the legislature, in adopting the Act of 1842, to authorize the arrest and imprisonment of a debtor, as a civil remedy in any case in which he could not be arrested and imprisoned upon the passage of the *ca. sa.* But upon a levy on personal property by virtue of a *fi. fa.*, the creditor, before the passage of the act, could not subject his debtor to imprisonment for a period of two years and a half, how can it be said that, by the provisions of the act of 1842, the defendant in this case cannot be arrested? If the act of 1842 had not been passed he could not be arrested upon the levy on the *fi. fa.*, and it is only in a case where, by the provisions of the act he can be arrested, that a warrant can issue. But it is unnecessary, as I have said, to enter into a discussion of the subject. The question was decided by the District Court of Philadelphia, in the case of Bevan vs. Levy, 4 Penn., L. J. 410. It was there held, in an able opinion delivered by the President Judge, that pending a levy on real estate, by virtue of a *fi. fa.*, a warrant of arrest, under the act of the 12th of July, 1842, cannot issue against the defendant. If this be so, there is greater reason for holding that such a warrant cannot issue, pending a levy on personal property, by virtue of a *fi. fa.* in the hands of the Sheriff, which is regarded as satisfaction, for some purposes, by the laws as long as it subsists.

The motion of defendant's counsel is, therefore, sustained on both grounds; and it is accordingly ordered that the warrant issued in his case be, and the same is hereby quashed.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Belle Boyd, now Mrs. Hardinge, is in Baltimore. She has left her husband, and will settle in St. Louis.

Twenty thousand emigrants have gone West over the Pennsylvania Railroad since the 1st of January.

Ex-President Buchanan is now in Philadelphia on a visit to some friends. The leaders of the Democratic party are consulting with him relative to future movements.

The Billiard saloon keepers are holding a convention at New York for the purpose of hiring out tables by the hour instead of by the game as at present.

It is said Mr. Washburne and other friends of Gen. Grant, advise him to ask to be relieved from duty as Secretary of War as soon as possible, and he will take their advice it is said.

It is said that General Sickles is likely to be the next victim of the Presidential guillotine, owing to his interference with the mandates of the Supreme Court in Wilmington, North Carolina, and ordering his subordinates to give no heed to the order of the United States Attorney General to the United States Marshal to prosecute certain parties obstructing the execution of the process of the Supreme Court. General Sickles, it is understood, takes the ground that if the Federal Courts are permitted to review their decisions in his district, they may also declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void. Sickles has written a spicy letter to General Grant on the subject.

Before adjourning the Maryland Constitutional Convention struck out from the existing declaration of rights, the first article as follows: "That we hold it to be self evident that all men are created equally free; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the proceeds of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

CONTEST FOR THE CHICAGO POSTMASTERSHIP.

General Pope to be Superseded by General Hancock.

Proposed Treaty With President Juarez.

Another Card from Secretary McCulloch

Gen. Sheridan Preparing His Order for a State Convention.

**Sheriff Hays, of New Orleans, About to be Remov

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

THE order of General GRANT to General THOMAS to continue to execute all the orders of SHERIDAN, will probably be regarded by Mr. JOHNSON as a flank movement quite as unexpected as was that which GRANT made on LEE whereby Richmond fell. JOHNSON being for the present, highest in office, GRANT could not save SHERIDAN from removal; but Congress having by a recent law given him the power, he accompanies the order of removal with another without consulting the President, whereby the object of the removal will be entirely prevented. Though SHERIDAN is removed his work will go on; and that, too, because, having the right, GRANT has the will to have it so. It is a barren victory for Mr. JOHNSON. As usual with him, in the end GRANT wins.

THE recent attempt to defame Chief Justice CHASE by circulating insinuations that he had become immensely rich through the corrupt use of his position as Secretary of the Treasury, has utterly failed. When he was called into the Cabinet of Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. CHASE's fortune was larger than it is to-day. We rejoice that he is still not a poor man. The following from a private letter to an old friend in Philadelphia, will be read with interest:

> "The article in the *World*, of New York, is in an excellent spirit and not far from correct. But I don't want to be represented as particularly poor or particularly disinterested. I think I am worth about one hundred thousand dollars. I should, at any rate, be quite willing to take that sum in 5-20's, and make a clear conveyance of all I have in the world to any body who will pay me down. I would willingly be worth a great deal more if I knew of an honest way to get it worth more. All that the people are interested in in knowing is that I haven't a cent which of right belongs to them. I didn't serve them to make money out of them, but to save money for them, and I really feel that the rascals who are slandering me ought to be denounced, and this mean attempt to injure me in the public esteem exposed. It is much more important to the people than it is to me that those who have served them faithfully shall be fully and generously used; otherwise rascals will try will be at a premium, and those who are trying to make them suspect me will run their arms to the shoulders in their money bags."

THE removal of General SHERIDAN is an insult by the President to the loyal people of the land. It is an act which Gen. GRANT, for the time being, performing the duties of Secretary of War, could not prevent any more than he could prevent the President from sending a message to Congress. Had Mr. STANTON been in office it would have made no difference. He would have refused to have any part or lot in the business, as GRANT has refused. GRANT has done just what STANTON would have done, protested against the act; and he has done what STANTON would not have had the power to do—checkmated the President's removal order by directing SHERIDAN's successor to follow out SHERIDAN's policy. That successor is Major General GEORGE H. THOMAS; and for his efforts in procuring his appointment, as well as for the order heading the President, the country owes General GRANT a debt of gratitude.

CERTAIN journals within the last few days have had a spasm because of the changes in progress in the War Department, whereby the public service will be materially reduced and certain officers transferred to other positions. Without stopping to know, and probably without caring whether the changes were true or not, they have made them the occasion for an outcry against Gen. GRANT. It turns out now that the whole thing is in accordance with an order which has been gradually enforced under Secretary STANTON, and which, no doubt, is perfectly right and proper in itself. A correspondent says:

> When all the changes covered by it are made, General Sickles, who is now only major by the brevet rank of Major General, will return to his regular rank of Colonel, which will displace Brevet Major General Howard and there may be a brevet Major General, and would be glad to take General Sickles' place. Brevet Major General David Hunter, now on Claims Commission will return to the rank of Colonel on the retired list.

There is authority for saying that GRANT is in favor of the retention of HOWARD where he is, at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau; and if any change takes place it will be because the President is higher in office than he is.

IF Mr. JOHNSON is under the impression that by suspending Secretary STANTON he has fully disposed of him, he will before long find out his mistake. While the law gives to him the power to suspend, the suspension can be only until the next meeting of the United States Senate. Within twenty days thereafter he must report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case. If the Senate on examination shall find the reasons to be good and sufficient, and "shall advise and consent to the removal," then the President "may remove him and nominate another." "But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the power of the person so performing it in his stead shall cease." It is hardly probable that the charges which Mr. JOHNSON will present against Mr. STANTON will bring the United States Senate to his support, and we can almost fix the day when Mr. STANTON will return to the performance of his duties as Secretary of War. It will be perfectly in order then for Mr. JOHNSON to resign.

SHRINKING FROM THE HUG.

A Chicago paper gives currency or origin to a report, that the *Times*, the great Democratic organ, is to be bought out by leading men of the Democracy, in order to escape from the damage which its advocacy does to the party. If this be a fact, it shows some shrewdness in those who propose the measure. The reckless and wild statements of a paper may do immense injury to a political party, as long as there are in it men who honestly regard the welfare and honor of the country. This mode of warfare has brought the Democratic party into its present forlorn condition, by alienating from it its best and truest men. A few journals and leading men have destroyed its former respectability and made its character anything but attractive, by their unscrupulous and undisguised sympathy with traitors, and their opposition to the best interests of the country. And what makes the case of the party the more hopeless is, that its losses, by the alienation of its better elements, produce no improvement of manners in the residuum. It is not surprising, therefore, that as a last expedient, the effort should be made to get out of their hands the means of at once advocating and ruining what is left of the party interests.

It would not be amiss, however, for the zealous and moneyed men who propose the buying out method of elimination, to avail themselves of an ancient piece of advice, and sit down, before going much further, to count the cost, in order to ascertain whether they have the capital at hand to buy out or buy off all the journals and other agencies, that control the party and damage its character and prospects by their intemperate and unprincipled advocacy. Yet there may be a touch of business shrewdness in first converting the *Times*, since scores of minor sheets are but its echoes and imitators, and these must change their tone and tune when it does. The second experiment should be made on some such great financial guerrilla as the Hon. Mr. PENDLETON, whose attack on the public credit and on the private business and property of the entire population, cannot fail to bring new infamy upon the party that he represents. His extraordinary mode of paying the National debt, appears at first sight, to be a highly effective and convenient one, as it consists in paying it without money or any kind of valuable substitute, or, in other words, paying it by not paying it. But as it renders worthless all private debts and securities at the same time, it is not likely to be any more popular with Democrats, than with other people.

Seriously is it to be regretted—and but for the good sense and moral conservatism of the people, seriously to be feared—that party madness and personal mortification should have such sway over men, as to impel them, in party strife, to advocate opinions and measures which are not only hostile to every plain principle of honesty, but also destructive to the pecuniary interests and possessions of every person in the country. It is some satisfaction to know that in the party where such a mode of warfare most abounds there are still better persons left—enough it may be hoped to restrain the mischief—who have the wisdom to see and the courage to withstand the pernicious tendency.

TAXES A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The man who opposes taxation for the support of civil government, is as much a traitor to it as he who rebels against it by force and arms. Government cannot be carried on without expense any more than private business. Taxation is the most impartial and just method of raising money for the purpose. It is the method that all constitutional governments adopt. Sentiments or actions that contravene this process are, therefore, adverse to the maintenance of government, as really as direct opposition by organized force.

The money paid in the form of taxes, under the laws, for the support of civil authority, is as well invested by the private citizen as any money that he pays out. It is like paying for an insurance against damage by fire or flood, for it secures the benefit of government for the protection of his person and property. If it were not for law, and authority enforcing it, property would be worth little or nothing, since it might any moment be wrenched from us by the hand of might. It would cost twice as much for the citizen to protect himself and his interests—and then he could not do it effectually—as it costs, in taxes, to be protected by civil government. Every dollar in taxes is better than ten dollars would be without government, for there could be then no order and no safety for person or property.

Yet there are persons in the community who affect to regard taxation as a tremendous wrong, and who endeavor to foment disaffection to the Government because it requires money to carry on its administration. There is a despicable meanness in this style of demagogism which there is not in open and formal rebellion. It is an appeal to the lowest kind of feeling that has its greatest influence in the lowest kind of minds. And this appeal is made, when it is, at the same time, known that it promises an impossibility, and encourages the ignorant to hope for exemptions which none can ever have under good government. These demagogical appeals were never more rife than at the present time. The ordinary expenses of our nation are largely increased, by the effort made by bad men to destroy it. The complainers are like those who, after being raised to health, complain of the bill of the physician and the druggist. Those who were willing the nation should have died, are most noisy in their complaints of the cost of saving it. The intelligent, honest citizen will appreciate the value of Government and pay his fair proportion of the expense of maintaining it, with a cheerful hand, knowing, that even with the expense added through treason and rebellion, it is worth, to him personally, in the safety, freedom and peace which it insures, all that it costs.

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

The long agony about SHERIDAN's removal is at length brought to an end. It has, so far as the President is concerned, very much the appearance of the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse. As a triumph of Executive power and dignity, it amounts to about as much as the *ridiculus mus* in the fable. The President's will and Mr. JOHNSON's temper have been illustrated, without any great advantage, that we can see, to the credit of either, and also without any gain to his adverse and obstructive policy, for General THOMAS is in accord with SHERIDAN, and, though he were not, he is bound, by General [illegible] to leave SHERIDAN's work undisturbed, and to enforce his orders, as he finds them unless otherwise directed by the General himself.

It has been evident, all along, that General GRANT has been no more in favor of the removal of SHERIDAN than he was of that of the Secretary of War. And it is highly probable that he hopes to avert the evil consequences from the country, in both cases, by the character of the succession—in the one by his own direct endeavors, and in the other by the agency of General THOMAS. While sedulously avoiding all interference with the President's prerogatives, he evidently feels the responsibility that rests upon himself, and means to exercise the power that the law of Congress places in his hands, for the purpose contemplated in it. The President may suspend one official and substitute another, but the operation of the law must not be obstructed. And we feel assured that under General GRANT in his place and General THOMAS in his, the law will be carried into effect. The issuing of his order to the new incumbent, supplementary to that of the President, indicates the purpose of General GRANT, and shows that he expects General SHERIDAN's interpretation of the law and his practice accordingly, to be continued.

Gerritt Smith on John Brown.

GerritSmith has published the particulars of his connection with and knowledge of John Brown. Leaving out the narrative of visits and interviews, we quote the following paragraph:

> As I knew John Brown so well and loved him so well, it was not unreasonable to suppose that I, too, was in his confidence in his charming to the death. Thank God, Brown did that himself. His life, crowned by his world-high matchless death, shows what falsehood and folly what was his character. His words, all the way from his capture to his death, prove (if anything more than which there have been none since Jesus walked the earth, leave no room for mistake or ignorance of the real truth. And hence it is no wonder that Jesus was in Brown's heart the Blessed and Loved One. Never, I asked to say, in the fewest and plainest words, what Brown was, my answer would be that he was a religious man. He had ever a deep sense of the claims of God and man upon him, and his whole life was a prompt, practical recognition of them. Brown was strictly, and I might perhaps add, still orthodox. I do not believe that he doubted the truth of one line of the Bible. Nor do I believe that the religious conversational meeting which we held at Peterboro', can, in one line be criticised unorthodox nine, which he regarded as theologically unsound. His ever favorite hymn was that beginning, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow!"

European Crops.

Mr. Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, writes from Amsterdam discouragingly concerning crops in Europe. He says:

> This year we have been a month and saw but two slight showers, one of them in London. I was in Paris two days, on the 20th of April we had more or less rain, and I have seen but one fair day since leaving there, that is to say, it has rained at least twenty-five days out of the last twenty-six, and I hear that it has rained almost constantly in England during the same time. In the ride of two hundred miles from Paris to Brussels I saw no crops, but most of the growing grain was prostrated by the driving storms, and the large amount of cut, but unharvested, hay, bleached by the sun and rain, and continued has been the wet weather. The same state of things I noticed all the way from Brussels to this point. I judge, from what I have seen and heard, that the damage to the present year's harvest will be very great. It can hardly be otherwise than that this great disaster to the crops in Europe will materially increase the value for our own breadstuffs, which I judge to be unusually promising from the fine extracts from home journals and occasional telegrams I see.

RAPID GROWTH OF VEGETATION.—A very curious incident occurred in the survey of the Iron Mountain Road in the cypress swamps of Southeast Missouri. The engineers, having orders to locate their surveys in connection with the United States land surveys, had occasion to search for the marks or records made years ago in the swamps. The land surveyors had marked the results of their work by cutting into the body of a tree, levelling off a smooth surface of the trunk, and engrossing their record on the tablets thus prepared. The engineer found the trees of the old surveys, and recognized the scars of former cuttings, but to reach the records were compelled to cut into the trees again. New wood had grown up over the old record, completely hiding and protecting it. But, after cutting into the body down to the original tablet, they found the surveyor's record as plain and distinct as when first made.

WITH reference to widows' rights under the Homestead law, the Commissioner of the Land Office has just made the following decision: "A widow, having made a homestead entry, and afterwards married, may continue to hold her homestead by maintaining the residence and cultivation of the same for five years from the date thereof; or, if she so elects, she may commute the same, under the eighth section of the law, by making satisfactory proof that all the requirements of the law had previously been met by her, and paying the price and at the rate at which it was held at the date of the entry.

THE Paterson (New Jersey) *Press* states that the silk manufacturers in that region declare that the silk trade is dull, and likely to continue so. They are all of them still turning out work, however, though they do not employ a full complement of hands. The *Press* reports that there is no demand for silk, and the factories are only kept in operation so as to be ready when a demand does spring up. At Paterson, over 5,000 more hands might be employed were the silk trade at all good.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Stanton, Mich., says that the boiler in Lee & St. Johns's shingle mill exploded a day or two since, instantly killing two of the proprietors named Lee, and so badly scalding Mr. St. Johns, the other proprietor, that he is not expected to live.

A letter from Madison county, Tennessee, dated August 13, says: The rebels killed three negroes last night. They were found secreted in the bushes. Two of them were tied together. The rebels are taking every pistol and gun from the negroes which they brought home with them from the Federal service. There are at least one thousand armed conservatives in this county. Guns and pistols are fired all night long. Send us ammunition, for we are going to have trouble here.

Two men, said to be of respectable families, Graham and Hughes, had a rencontre at a bar room in Lebanon, Ky., over the price of a drink of whisky. Graham shot at Hughes four times, and Hughes stabbed Graham in seven places. Both men were killed.

A number of gentlemen of New York, a few days ago, subscribed $5,000 to build a new submarine explorer, with which to attempt the recovery of the £1,300,000 from the wreck of the frigate Hussar, sunk near Hell Gate. It is known to the public that many persons have already expended years in vain endeavors to secure its recovery. Their lack of success has been due to their inability to penetrate to the interior of the vessel. Neither could they stop down long enough to break the vessel up. By blasting they would probably scatter the treasure they were in quest of. If they are successful in the Hussar frigate endeavor, they will turn their attention next to the wrecks of the Golden Gate and Yankee Blade, in the Pacific. The former went down with $2,000,000, and the latter with $2,400,000 on board.

General Halbert E. Paine has written a letter to Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, in respect to the bounties of soldiers. The General says that 90,000 unanswered applications of the Paymaster General for information on the subject had accumulated in the office of the Second Auditor, at Washington, and that there were also 150,000 cases in which applications had not been forwarded to the Second Auditor in the Paymaster General's office.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Lander made a successful *debut* as "Elizabeth," in New York, on Monday night last. The *Tribune* pronounces he as "true an actress as ever heard," and concludes by saying: "Mrs. Lander's success is genuine and remarkable; nor can we doubt that her triumph last night will be augmented and ratified by the taste, the culture, the refinement, and the love of art in this community."

—The *London Review* remarks of an article entitled "Shooting Niagara," which was recently republished in our columns: "All we need retain any respect for the genius of Mr. Carlyle have been greatly pained of late by his blatant advocacy of the worst form of tyranny, his noisy mouthings and mumblings, his dismal incoherence, his idle harping in favorite words (which he seems to think do duty for ideas), and the intolerable inflation of his style. If he has anything to say which concerns us to hear, in God's name let us hear it in plain English, so that we may understand what he means —but a feeble chattering of spiteful and not very intelligible Jeremiads is respectful neither to his readers nor to his own fame."

—The veteran T. W. says of the traitor Jesse D. Bright: "When, fifty years ago, we held a bright boy upon our knee, if it had been predicted that he would grow up an enemy to the Government and Union, we should have simply said that it was preposterous. His father, David G. Bright, Clerk of the county of Chenango, was at that time a Republican, and as devoted to that party as any living man."

—Lady Gifford, who died recently in England, was the widow of the late Lord Dufferin, and one of the three daughters of Sheridan, known in their palmy days as the three Graces. Her second marriage was rather romantic. She was an intimate friend of the late Lord Gifford, and on his being prostrated from the disease of which he afterwards died, she was so anxious to nurse him that hands only was the cause to marry him on his deathbed. She was a lady of remarkable powers of intellect, and of great personal charms.

—Elias Howe, Jr., of sewing machine notoriety, is reported to have been cured, or partially so, by a female practitioner, after having been given up by physicians in Paris and London, as well as this country. Can that be considered remarkable?

—The *Courier d'Orient* reports that Napoleon is to visit the Sultan at the end of summer, accompanied by the Empress Engenie, who will avail herself of the occasion to gratify a long-cherished desire to visit Syria, Jerusalem and Egypt.

—A private letter from a New Hampshire politician—all New Hampshire men are politicians—says General Sheridan is very popular in that State, and in the event of his removal, his name will be urged in connection with the Governorship. Governor [illegible] is about to visit the State, also has many friends there.

—George Peabody has lately given $2,000 each to the Peabody and Holton high schools at Danvers, the income of which is to be used for giving medals and prizes to the pupils.

WESTERN NEWS.

Mary Plume, the girl who was recently bitten by a rattlesnake in Jackson county, Wisconsin, has since died. The snake struck a vein about the ankle—the worst place that could be selected on the limb—and, of course, the poison was suddenly carried through the system.

The oil excitement in Greenfield, Ill., has furnished a flowing well of white sulphur chalybeate water, unsurpassed anywhere. It cost the company four or five thousand dollars, is between eight and nine hundred feet, flows at the rate of eight hundred barrels a day, rises eight to ten feet above the surface, is wholesome, and to many very palatable.

Accounts from Shelbyville, Ill., the scene of the cholera panic, are to the effect that a *post mortem* examination was held, at which were five physicians, three of whom were of the opinion that the victims had been poisoned, while two were inclined to think it cholera; no new cases had occurred; many of the citizens had left, and business was almost entirely suspended, though the excitement was gradually subsiding.

On the 6th inst., a farmer residing in Dubuque county, Iowa, had his leg so nearly cut off by a mower that it had to be amputated. Three days later a child was killed by a mower in the same neighborhood. It is scarce ten days since a young man in Linn county, Mo., had a leg completely cut off by one of those useful implements.

The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Mercury* tells the following: "A few days ago, in Keokuk county, a babe six months old was crying lustily, and the usual appliances seemed to have no effect. It still cried, and the mother was perplexed to know what the trouble was. At last, after it seemed almost exhausted, it spoke with startling distinctness, these words: 'Give me a drink of water!' Of course, the mother was frightened, but she gave the water, when it immediately went to sleep. The infant had never spoken before, nor has it since. We can vouch for the truth of the above, as we are personally acquainted with the parents of the child."

On the 11th inst., Ellen McFarland, a promising girl of thirteen, residing in Davenport, Iowa, was permitted by her father to descend into a narrow well, sixteen feet deep, to bail out about a foot of water, which could not otherwise be removed. She had been in the well but three or four minutes when she discovered that she was suffocating with foul air. A brother, the father, and a neighbor, each came near losing his life in their several attempts to rescue the unfortunate girl from her fatally perilous position. This had finally to be done by looping a rope about her limbs, and drawing up her lifeless body.

A little boy, three years old, son of Mr. Leonard Lindner, a German, who lives at Jefferson, Wisconsin, was killed last week in a singular manner. It seems that the father was drawing hay to the barn, and left his two boys, aged three and five years, to watch the fence where it was let down, and to keep the hogs out, and said if any of the hogs came there they might kill them. In a short time, as they were unloading, the oldest boy came up and said the boy had killed him, the father supposing he meant the hogs. He followed to the fence, and there lay the little boy weltering in his blood. The rail from the top of the fence must have fallen and struck the little fellow in the head. When found, the back of his head was lying on a stone, and the rail on the other side. The little boy was dead.

The usually quiet little town of Vernon, Indiana, has been the scene of a terrible tragedy. Mr. Charles Brown, a German, who has been a resident of Vernon for twenty years past, and was formerly a merchant, hung himself by the neck with a clothes line in his own house. He arose in the morning and went down into the basement kitchen as was his custom to build a fire for breakfast; soon after one of his daughters went down, and finding the fire laid, but not kindled, stepped into an adjoining room to see where he had gone; the room being dark, she ran directly against the body of her father, hanging suspended from the ceiling. The force of the collision swung the body around, when she discovered his condition. It was truly a horrible discovery. Mr. Brown had said that he had moments of insanity for some time, but attended to business as usual. It is supposed he made way with himself in one of these fits of mental aberration. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND.—The San Francisco Merchants' Exchange Association has received the following:

VICTORIA, July 15.—The *Morning News* of yesterday states that the principal object of Gov. Seymour's visit to the northwest coast was to take a look at Queen Charlotte's Island, for which a wealthy American company is said to have offered a large sum of money, on condition that they obtain a free simple title to the estate and a transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to the United States. The island abounds in copper and other minerals. Should this rumor prove correct, it is believed the transfer would confer a natural benefit. The tug Diana, with General Alexander, U. S. A., on board, sailed yesterday on a tour of inspection around Puget Sound.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican Convention of Dauphin county was held in Harrisburg on Tuesday, when the following excellent ticket was nominated: Assembly, Colonel A. J. Herr and Peter S. Bergstresser, Prothonotary, Joseph H. Nissley; Register, George M. Mark; Treasurer, Albert Hummell; County Commissioner, Isaac Hoffman; Director of the Poor, Philip Moyer; Coroner, James Porter; Jury Commissioner, Captain Rutherford; Auditor, Simon Duey. The nominees for Assembly are new candidates for the position, and are individually held in high esteem by all parties for their honesty, integrity and capability. Colonel Herr was recently Prosecuting Attorney of Dauphin, and is an able man.

The Schuylkill County Democratic Convention met in Pottsville on Tuesday, and renominated Hon. Wm. M. Randall for the State Senate by a vote of 125 to 59.

The Philadelphia *Press*, under the caption "Chester County," says: We are informed that Hon. John Hickman will accept the nomination for the Legislature. Every honest and patriotic Republican in the State will be pleased to learn this fact. The people of the loyal and enlightened county of Chester put forward their best man. His purity, statesmanship, and eloquence will not fail as a member of that body to be foremost in the reformation so much needed.

The Huntingdon County Democratic Convention has nominated the following ticket: State Senator, R. Bruce Petriken; Assembly, John S. Miller; County Commissioner, J. Chilcote; Treasurer, David Thompson; Jury Commissioner, N. K. Covert; Director of Poor, Peter Cogen; Auditor, W. C. Swan.

The Surratt Trial.

DELIBERATION OF THE JURY.

The following particulars in reference to the deliberation of the Surratt jury, as given by one of the members of the jury, contain some interesting facts not generally known, and may assist in giving a clearer understanding of the difficulties in the way of trying this notorious criminal. After the jury were conducted to their chamber, a proposition was made by one of their number to take a secret vote, in order that it might be seen how they stood towards a verdict. The manner of some of them indicated a prevailing impression that such a course, if it did not disclose a unanimous vote for acquittal, would at least show so small a minority in favor of conviction, that the weight of the majority would in the first ballot would tend greatly to bring a speedy agreement. The vote was taken by ballot, each writing on a slip of paper "guilty" or "not guilty," and when published by the teller stood eight votes not guilty to four guilty. Another juror proposed to discuss the evidence awhile and then take another secret vote. This was opposed by the foreman, Mr. Wm. B. Todd, who gave it as his opinion that balloting was a useless waste of time, the only object of which could be to keep from each how the other voted. If they were to argue the question, the views of each juror expressed in the discussion would plainly indicate the way he voted, and for his part he had no hesitation in saying that Jo was guilty. The foreman was followed by two other jurors, who announced themselves convinced of the prisoner's guilt, after which came a general expression of opinion. Finding that each side seemed unalterable in their convictions, a general and vigorous discussion of the evidence ensued, which had the apparent effect of confirming each in his original position. Discussions, earnest and endless, continued from day to day between some two or more of them, while the rest, acting like men whose minds were immovably fixed, sought for relief from the monotony of their confinement in spinning yarns, singing hymns and songs and gazing out of the windows, it was finally decided that the foreman should request that it be impressed upon the agent and the report was so made. During the whole time the jury were out, not a vote was changed from one side to the other. The jury stood eight to four on the first ballot, and eight to four on the same when brought into Court, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. In the discussions that occurred, those jurors who believed in the infallibility of Surratt's guilt to cling to the alibi as having been clearly proven, and the evidence which had the most weight with them was that given by three storekeepers at Elmira, who testified that they saw Surratt in their store at some time between the 12th and 15th of April, 1865. They admitted that the prisoner was guilty of participation in the conspiracy, but did not believe he was present in Washington on the day of the assassination. The testimony that exercised the greatest influence in which all those jurors who voted for conviction, was that given by Susan Jackson, the colored servant at Mrs. Surratt's house, who swore that she saw the prisoner sitting in the parlor on the 14th of April, when Mrs. Surratt said, "This is my son John; do you think he looks anything like Annie?" The manner in which this witness delivered and adhered to her statement that this occurred on Good Friday, notwithstanding the earnest efforts of opposing counsel to confuse her as to the day, carried conviction to the minds of the minority. One remarkable fact is stated in connection with the deliberations of the jury, which is that most of the jurors who voted for the guilty verdict were originally impressed with the belief that Mrs. Surratt was an innocent woman; but in the course of weighing the evidence several of them admitted that they were convinced that Mrs. Surrat was guilty and had been justly executed.

The Jaffa Colony.

We have news of the arrival of twenty three men of the ill-starred Jaffa Colony to their former homes in Maine. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: Some of these people tell hard stories of Adams, the leader. They look upon him as an imposter and swindler of the deepest dye. Had it not been for the American Consul in Jaffa, the colony would have starved to death for the want of means, Adams having from the start managed to become the custodian of the funds. Appearances would indicate that the followers of Adams have become sadly demoralized. Although rejected to again inhabit the soil of their native land, they find themselves without cash or property, having invested and lost their all in the visionary scheme of Adams. They left their homes in good circumstances and went into the wilds professing Christians of the Baptist or Methodist persuasion. Many of them now return undone, entertaining the faith of the infidel. After months of untold suffering, the veil is rent, and Adams, instead of being inspired of God to raise up a "new nation" beneath the shadow of Jerusalem, was only a tool in the hands of his followers, who were using him for propagating Mormonism. The Christian world is thankful for the failure of the Jaffa scheme.

The New City of Cheyenne.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows: The Union Pacific Railroad is gradually reaching a point where large and mineral resources will begin to be developed. I do not speak of gold and silver, but of iron and coal. Not far beyond Cheyenne appear the rich deposits of the minerals of which I have spoken. A spirit of speculation is already springing up. There is competition in town lots in that quarter, and it will not be long before the new city will be in full blast. It is one hundred miles from Denver, and will, when the railroad reaches it, be the point whence the stages will start for the principal city of Colorado. Near Cheyenne, too, or at that place, will be located the large manufacturing works of the company. They will smelt their own iron ores with their own coal, and make the rails which will be laid in the vicinity of Salt Lake City. Furnaces, rolling mills, and all other paraphernalia of immense iron works, will be collected there.

MEDICINAL LIQUORS.

GET A PURE ARTICLE.

Fine French Brandy, O. D. & Co.
Pure Blackberry Brandy.
Pure Old Rye Whiskey.
Fine Old Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Old Hennessy Cognac.
Pure Jamaica Rum.

This is the season when a pure article of liquor should be kept in every family, as we do not know at what time of the night it may be needed. Our liquors are selected with the utmost care and accuracy, and their fine quality are specially adapted to the wants of invalids.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Regulates and tones the Stomach
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Fever and Ague. Let those afflicted with this
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures instantaneously. Those who do not have to wait
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—It not only
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is an invaluable friend to all who are
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No.
Market street.
North Carolina Tar on hand at Low Rates.
THWS

A SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—To purchase one-third interest in a large Rolling Mill in a Western city. First-class establishment, complete, and now in full operation—having a large trade and doing a successful business; salary large. To a practical manager, with some means, a connection with responsible partners is presented that will enable him to clear the interest in one year. For particulars apply to JACOB WEAVER, Jr., & CO., No. 181 Clair street.

TO IRON MEN.

WANTED—A PARTNER ACQUAINTED WITH THE IRON BUSINESS, having capital, to join in an enterprise of rolling Iron in Western Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny river, where there is plenty of very superior Iron Stone (Spathic) already developed in part, a superior bed of best Coking Coal, some five feet in thickness, with a substantial Iron Railroad, cars, &c., running to the river. Only requiring a Smelting Furnace to make it the best paying property in the State. For further information address, or call on,

WM. HECKLE,
NO. 23 MILK STREET,
Boston, Mass.

TTHS

SECOND-HAND
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,

Of Five Octaves, fine, rich, full tone, in elegant varnished and polished Rosewood furniture. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to

C. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the
GROVER & BAKER
No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
NO. 108 FIFTH STREET

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS
FOR SALE AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
Three cases All Wool Cassimeres,
JUST OPENED AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EMBROIDERED ROBES,
At half the cost of importation, just opened at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.

COUNTRY AND EASTERN BLANKETS,
FRESH AND CLEAN, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st, Allegheny City.

HEAVY COUNTRY FLANNELS,
RED, GRAY, YELLOW AND
WHITE FLANNELS,
OPERA FLANNELS, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.

LINEN DIAPER CRASH,
TICKINGS, CHECKS,
10-4 SHEETING,
PILLOW CASE MUSLINS,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.

TRIMMINGS, KNITTING YARNS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOOP SKIRTS, &c., at
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME.
Statement of Accounts from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866.

Cash in hands of Superintendent, Jan. 1, '66 $ 906 90
Amount of outstanding bills against County Treasurer... 25,972 88
Cash received by superintendent, as follows, to wit: For hogs and pigs, $111; for hides, $219; for furs, $5.75; for seeds and plants, $8.50; for one pair oxen and yoke, $221 81; for one pair oxen and yoke, $225 50; for one cow, $45 46; for rags, $5.50; old wagon, $60; old carriage, $40; for old iron, $2 50; for old bunk, $2; for correction of errors in two bills, $1 50; from deceased inmate, $8 50; from deceased inmate, $6 50; from deceased inmate, $6; from deceased inmate, $6; from deceased inmate, $6

The Daily Commercial

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Massacre at Plum Creek—A Thrilling Narrative.

A correspondent of *The Missouri Democrat*, writing from Omaha on the 8th inst., says that the remains of Engineer Brookes Bowers and Fireman George Henshaw, have just arrived. Fireman George Henshaw, have just arrived. On the same train was a man named William Thompson, a native of England, who turned out to be one of the telegraph repairers reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that the covering for the head which nature had so kindly endowed him with was absent. People flocked from all parts to view the gory, ghastly baldness which had come upon him so suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms. The poor fellow suffered horribly, if we might judge by his facial contortion. He seemed weak from loss of blood. He had received a gaping wound in the neck, and a bullet in the muscle of his right arm. He was taken to the Hamilton House, and a physician was sent for, who attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, on the water. His statement, which we have been at some pains to get accurately, is as follows:

About 9 o'clock Tuesday night, myself and five others left Plum Creek station, and started up the track on a hand-car to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When we came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled upon the track, but at the same moment Indians jumped up from the grass all around and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out, and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the bullet entering my right arm; seeing me still run, he clubbed his rifle, and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and making a twirl round his fingers with my hair, he commenced sawing and hacking away at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I knew enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour, he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I just thought then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away, but as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity, or I then might have made my escape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around, whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half, I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared."

Drs. Pecke and Moore, of this city, will endeavor to reset the scalp on his head; and they are confident they can do it well. As he is a strong man, it is expected that he will recover health and strength.

From Charles Ratcliffe, a supernumerary brakesman, who was in the caboose of the freight train when the attack took place, we have the following:

When the train ran off the track, he was asleep on the bench in the caboose, and was suddenly thrown on the floor by the concussion. At the same time he heard the yells of the Indians, and then a volley was fired upon the people in the caboose. In the cars with him were William Kinney, conductor, Fred. Lewis, brakeman, and a man who had been a fireman. The locomotive was thrown off the track by the ties placed on it, and ran off about ten feet, when it fell into a hollow about four feet; the tender and the first five cars were piled on top of one another, as they had been running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. Looking out of the window of our car, they could see the Indians in strong force on the south side of the track, shouting and yelling at something at the foremost end—probably the engineer and fireman. They closed the door, but in a few minutes came out, and the conductor told the brakeman to fling off the train which was coming about three miles behind. The brakeman replied, "I dare not—the Indians are all around here." To which the conductor replied, "D—n the Indians; go and flag off that train, or by G—d, she'll be into us." Still the man hesitated, and the conductor rushed down the track himself, and the fireman went after him. Ratcliffe hid himself on the track under the car. He had laid there for five minutes, when he saw an Indian cautiously approaching, drawn thither by the light that hung in the caboose. Ratcliffe got down from his hiding place and struck for the sand bluffs with the speed of a startled deer. He heard some one rustling after him, the dry stalks of prairie grass creckling beneath his feet. Fear added wings, and he almost flew, but still he could hear the foot steps of the pursuer. He was still a mile off from the train, so he started directly towards it, and never did Persian gaze upon the sun with a more loving look than Ratcliffe, the pursued, looked upon the welcome face of the reflector. It was to him an omen of safety, the pledge of guidance, the face of a deliverer. Onward he flew; faster came the pursuer. Quicker throbbed the heart of the white man, as looking back he saw two forms bounding after him, and high impetus was given to his limbs. Nearer came the engine; he could see the engineer; heard the whistle of "down brakes;" saw the forms of three men hurrying up to the locomotive; a few more bounds and he can hear their voices. He now shouts out with all his power—a welcome shout is returned. One, two, three, and he is saved—saved from perils nameless and fearful, and from a death of agony. He was nearly wild with excitement, and as the engine slowly started away, and then increased its speed till the telegraph poles were flying past at a fair distance between the wreck, and them was increasing, he laughed and cried by turns, shouted, danced and committed all sorts of extravagances.

An Oriental Night.

It is impossible for those who have never visited the glowing East to form an adequate idea of the exceeding beauty of an Oriental night. The sky—which bends enamored over clusters of graceful palm trees fringing some slow-moving stream, or groves of dark motionless cypresses rising up like Gothic spires from the midst of white, flat-roofed villages—is of the deepest, darkest purple, unstained by the faintest flim of vapor, undimned by a single fleecy cloud. It is the very image of the Koranic heaven idealizing the dull earth with its beauty, elevating sense into the sphere of soul, and suggesting thoughts and yearnings too tender and ethereal to be invested in human shape. Looking, its transparent depths the eye wanders dreamily upward until it loses itself on the threshold of other worlds. Over the dark mountain ranges the lonely moon walks in her brightness, clothing the landscape with the pale glories of a mimic day; while the zodiacal light, far more distinct and vivid than is it ever seen in the north, diffuses a mild pyramidal radiance above the horizon, like the after-glow of sunset.

Constellations tremulous with excess of brightness sparkle in the heavens, associated with classical myths and legends which are a mental inheritance to every educated man from his earliest years. There the ship *Argo* sails over the trackless upper ocean in search of the golden fleece of Colchis; there Perseus returning from the conquest of the Gorgons, holds in his hands the terrible head of Medusa; there the virgin Andromeda, chained naked to the rock, awaits in agony the approach of the devouring monster; there the luxuriant yellow hair of Berenice hangs suspended as a votive offering to Venus; while the dim, misty track formed by the milk that dropped from Juno's breast, and which, as it fell upon the earth, changed the lillies from purple to a snowy whiteness, extends across the heavens, like the ghost of a rainbow. Conspicuous among them all, far up toward the zenith, old Orion, with his blazing belt, meets the admiring eye, suggestive of gentle memories and kind thoughts of home; while immediately beyond it is seen the familiar cluster of the Pleiades, or Seven Stars, glittering and quivering with radiance in the amethystine ether, like a breastplate of jewels—the Urim and Thummim of the Eternal.—*Hugh Macmillan's Bible Teaching in Nature.*

Beer Drinking in Munich.

The celebrated Bavarian beer in Munich attains its perfection. I went one day to the celebrated royal brewery, which is supposed to be the best brew in Germany, and every drop of which is drank on the premises. I went into a courtyard having much the air of the purlieus of a horse stable. Here, scattered about in groups, sitting or standing were two hundred people, about half the usual number to be seen at any other, this being dinner hour, drinking beer out of capacious stone jugs, smoking and talking. The premises are open to business from 6 a. m. to 12 midnight, during which time a steady stream of beer is gurgling down Teutonic throats. I had to do as the rest did—wait on myself. I followed the crowd into a dark, low room, waited till I saw one man empty and finish with his beer mug which I then took and went to a stream of water constantly running, rinsed my mug as others did, then took my turn at a table, where each comer handed over his mug with the price of its full of beer to a man behind the table, who pushed in my mug with a crowd of others to another man who, standing at the wooden spigpot of a cask—one of many in a row—filled the mugs as they were passed in, and, filling them, called out the number of each mug, engraved on its lid, and which each customer must note when he hands up his mug. "Number 274"—that was my mug—called out in lusty German, and I elbowed my way up among men, women and children, and found myself the lawful owner of two pints and a half of royal Munich beer. I took my treasure, value four cents, out of doors and planting the mug on a barrel head, squared myself for, to me, the rather heavy process of "getting on the outside" of that quantity of beverage. With the aid of a stout porter "No. 25" on his hat band, whom I invited to get on the outside of a good share of the thing on the outside of a porter "No. 25" opened his wax doors to say "Ich dank you." Just in this way one hundred casks per diem, the whole product of this brewery, are drank on the spot.—*Letter From Germany.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

147 HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—DIZZINESS—HEADACHE—Who would with patience suffer the pangs of excruciating headache—the gnawing stings of indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the tremor of shattered nerves, the broken and troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional decay from excess—when these evils may be avoided or permanently cured by the agency of these invaluable medicines. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

FURNITURE.

PRACTICAL
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
LEMON & WEISE,
118 FOURTH STREET.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, every variety of PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, together with a complete assortment of common Furniture at reduced prices.
In case you want of anything in our line, are cordially invited to call before purchasing. All work guaranteed.
LEMON & WEISE.

BAUER, CLOSE & CO.,
Practical Furniture Manufacturers.
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable FURNITURE. All our work is made by fashionable workmen and warranted. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL. COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being sole Agents of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders for either of the above Coals left at our Office, 597 LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

ANTHRACITE COAL
All parties desiring a supply of ANTHRACITE COAL can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines:
WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN, SILVER BROOK,
Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,
By leaving their orders with
WM. BINGHAM,
366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. 6:28

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE,
CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD.
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
No. 218 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"ECLIPSE"
PETROLEUM REFINING CO.
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000.
5,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
This Company is to be organized to manufacture Petroleum Illuminating Oil under patents granted to Dr. HERBERT W. TWEEDLE.
The Patents, Works, Grounds, etc., become the exclusive property of the Company.
The property on which the "Eclipse" Oil Refining Works are constructed adjoins the Sharpsburg Bridge, and consists of five or six Acres. It presents a frontage on the Allegheny river of about five hundred feet. There is always deep water at this point even at the lowest stage of the river, and there is a safe bar or ferry from ice during the winter. The Allegheny Valley Railway passes directly in front of the Works on the bank of the river. The Citizens' Passenger Railway has its *terminus* at the Works. The Sharpsburg Bridge crosses the Allegheny river opposite the Works. At Sharpsburg the Western Pennsylvania Railway Company has erected a station, spacious freight houses, etc.
The Works when completed are designed to refine one thousand barrels of oil per diem.
The following are a few of the advantages resulting from Dr. Tweddle's new process:
The business is entirely divested of all its present dangers, annoyances and burdensomeness. No fire is used—save beneath the boilers—steam being the only power employed.
The use of acids and alkalies are entirely dispensed with, and the oil produced is as pure, clear and purer than the finest refined oil per diem.
The whole apparatus is under the control of one operator, whether one hundred or one thousand barrels of oil per day are manufactured. The duty of this operator consists in the opening and closing of a few valves. There is no tar or coke to be cleaned out, and the apparatus can be started and stopped in a few seconds, thereby entirely doing away with the necessity of working on the shady *s*.
There is no bad odor generated in the manufacture of oil by this process, and no nuisance in the apparatus. The waste gasses are utilized as fuel, and the residuum converted into lubricating oil equal in all respects to that from West Virginia and Ohio.
By this process of refining there is a saving of one dollar per barrel less than by any other in use, and at the same time a greater per centage is obtained. Less an ount of capital is required to carry on the the business, for the reason that the crude material is so rapidly and entirely transformed into the marketable product. There are many and various facts which the operation of manufacturing oil by this process will demonstrate to the observer and which are not enumerated here.
The "Eclipse" is the fifteenth Refinery constructed by Dr. Tweddle in this vicinity. They have been amongst them our largest and most successful: the Petrona, Excelsior, Brilliant, Eagle, Standard, &c., &c. He is the only wizard of the flame it bears, and will bring the best efforts of his experience to make it complete and satisfactory to the stockholders.
Only One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Worth of the Capital Stock of the Eclipse Petroleum Refining Co. will be disposed of.
The Books are now open at the office of
THIS
REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
If Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

HARDWARE.

P. H. LAUFMAN.....WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware,
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Edge Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.

"Eclipse" Refinery constructed by Dr. Tweddle in this vicinity. They have been amongst them our largest and most successful: the Petrona, Excelsior, Brilliant, Eagle, Standard, &c., &c. He is the only wizard of the flame it bears, and will bring the best efforts of his experience to make it complete and satisfactory to the stockholders.
Only One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Worth of the Capital Stock of the Eclipse Petroleum Refining Co. will be disposed of.
The Books are now open at the office of
S. M. KIER & CO.,
NO. 359 LIBERTY ST.,
NEAR THE UNION RAILWAY DEPOT.
Specimens of the products can be examined and compared with those by the old process at S. M. Kier & Co.'s Office.
Cards of admission to the Works can be obtained from Dr. TWEDDLE, when subscribers can have the rationale of the process explained.
REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BRICK.
THE CHARTIERS VALLEY
BRICK COMPANY
Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Try and Fourth streets, and near David Steen's Coal Yard.
S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

D. L. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.
CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,
SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 687 CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.
Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

TEA SETS
IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.
ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

CARPETS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.
In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.
Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD
Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,

AUCTION SALES.

BRIDGE FOR SALE.
The Bridge at McClintocksville, Pa., (two miles above Oil City), will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, August 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., it was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and charter perpetual. For particulars see hand bills.
Per order of Directors
NATHANIEL NOYES,
President Baltimore and Venango Oil Co.
Baltimore, August 19, 1867. au21,22,24,27
AUCTION SALE OF
LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY
34 Desirable Building Lots,
Adjoining the Allegheny Observatory, and fronting on the Perrysville Plankroad and Observatory Avenue, and opposite the residence of Washington M'Clintock, Esq. Each Lot is 25 by 136 feet.
These Lots are very desirable on account of location, easy of access, and beauty of scenery, being only twenty minutes' walk from the Suspension Bridge. The best spring water can be obtained from six to twenty feet. They will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises, on
THURSDAY, AUG. 29TH, AT 3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.
Terms—One-half cash; balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of DINH, GREGG & CO., No. 97 Wood street, or of
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.
No. 102 Fourth street.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE
Frank Semple and William Tatnall, plaintiffs, } In the District Court of Allegheny County.
Francis Sellers, Reese Evans and Robert Moody, defendants. } No. 315, July Term, 1867.
Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Allegheny County, sitting in Equity, in the above case, the undersigned Receiver, appointed by the said Court, offers for sale
THE EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS
CONSISTING OF
ROLLING MILL
AND
HINGE FACTORY,
Situated two and a half miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, can be reached by Accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Bayard Street Cars.
The Mill comprises thirteen Rolling Furnaces, one Scrap Furnace, one Heating Furnace, Patent Squeezer, Muck Mill, Shear, 15-inch Bar Mill, and 8 inch Guide Mill; five Boilers, one 36-inch Cylinder Engine, of 80 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. MacIntosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch Cylinder Engine, new, for running 8-inch Mill Shears, Lathes &c., &c. Hinges are made by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Bayard Street Cars.
The Mill comprises thirteen Rolling Furnaces, one Scrap Furnace, one Heating Furnace, Patent Squeezer, Muck Mill, Shear, 15-inch Bar Mill, and 8 inch Guide Mill; five Boilers, one 36-inch Cylinder Engine, of 80 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. MacIntosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch Cylinder Engine, new, for running 8-inch Mill Shears, Lathes &c., &c. Hinges are made by Accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and Bayard Street Cars.
In addition there are twenty-eight Dwelling Houses for hands, and one house for manager.
Real Estate comprises eight Acres of Ground, extending from Ft. Wayne R. R. to the Ohio river, with a river front of 336 feet. A switch from the Ft. Wayne R. R. extends to the Mill; this with the river affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal and shipping product.
The sale will take place on the premises on
TUESDAY, 3d day of Sept., 1867,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
By PUBLIC OUTCRY, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Terms—One-third cash, balance in equal payments, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by mortgage and mortgage on the premises.
The attention of capitalists is called to this sale as affording a rare opportunity for profitable investment.
Persons desirous of purchasing will please call on the undersigned No. 133 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will show them the premises.
M. B. LOWRIE CHILDS,
THIS RECEIVER.
REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
If Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the county attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF THE EMPLOYING PARTY.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have been actively engaged with its transactions, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community with whom I have dealt, for my fitness and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
73 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRUGGISTS.

EICHNER, JOHNS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
175 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
82 WOOD STREET,
d PITTSBURGH, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

DRY GOODS.

WILL OPEN
THIS WEEK.
One lot 10-4 Blankets,
AT $6 00, FORMERLY $8 75.
One lot 11-4 Blankets,
AT $7 25, FORMERLY $10 00.
One lot Red Flannel,
AT 35c, RECENTLY 50c.
BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS
SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS much less than cost.
GAUZE UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SKIRTING, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW RATES.
A FULL LINE RUGLE TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMING RIBBONS.
JET AND GOGWOOD JEWELRY.
FANS, BELTING, CORSETS, &c.
Wholesale Stock well assorted.
CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to give us a call.
STOCK LARGE AND PROFITS SMALL.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.
AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN
& HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED,
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape,
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses kept at Livery.

MANUFACTURERS.

SWORD'S
Self Tempering Steam Power
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.
This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking, necessary for "soft mud" machines), and tempers it thoroughly, pressing, in steel moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For cutting with the trowel, bearing hard usage, and making a strong, true wall, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1 10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. The work guarantee. The machine is built entirely of iron and steel; and in its best style for strength and permanent use in working city. Apply for circular, giving full information, at the office,
359 LIBERTY STREET, 2d Story,
Near the Union R. R. Depot,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DASH, WRIGHT & CO.,
Sheffield Cutlery Works,
SOHO BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR
PATENT PEN KNIFE AND SCISSORS COMBINED.
Also, Pen and Pocket Cutlery. Cutlery repaired at short notice. Also, Tailors' Shears Ground and Set.
All orders left at the store of G. W. DASH, No. 1 Merchant's Hotel Building, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. tf

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
PURE
WHITE
LEAD.
PITTSBURGH.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE AND ZINC.
Office, 9 SMITHFIELD STREET,
tf MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

WM. B. SCAIFE,
Nos. 119 and 121 First St.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
Lap Weld Gas Pipe,
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade,
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CASING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK,
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil, Saltpans, Gasometers, &c.
COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers.
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call.
WM. B. SCAIFE.
NOS. 119 AND 121 FIRST ST.
MTHS
PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.
H. M. BOLTE, JOSEPH DILWORTH
J. H. SHOENE. GEORGE PORTER.
DILWORTH, PORTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD CHAIRS AND SPIKES.
Office, cor. Water street and Cherry alley. m18-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Spring Steel, Files, Sleigh Shoe, Sad Iron Steel Machinery, Plow Steel, Shear, Railroad spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON AND PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agency for the sale of Jessop's Cast Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.
SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c.
82 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 140 and 142 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

PIANOS.
PIANOS,
Cabinet Organs and Melodeons
AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
NO. 160 SMITHFIELD STREET, two doors above Sixth.
First-class PIANOS from $325 upwards.
Superior MELODEONS from $90 upwards.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRIMMINGS and STRINGS,
TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER
THAN IN OTHER MUSIC STORES.
CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNABE. WM. L. BUETTLER
BARR, KNABE & BUETTLER,
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 St. Clair Street.
DEALERS IN
PIANOS, ORGANS,
AND
Musical Goods Generally.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia.
PIANOS.
Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"
ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. mn17

JULIAN ALLEN,
ALL KINDS OF
HAVANA, YARA, CONNECTICUT and N. Y. STATE TOBACCO & SEGARS.
75 WATER ST., Pittsb'gh.
Branch of 172 Water st., N. Y.

CEMENT,
CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second Street.

MANUFACTURERS.

STOVES,
GRATES AND RANGES.
BISSELL & CO.,
NO. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE
FOR COAL,
AND
BLACK OAK
FOR WOOD.
Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS, SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and
BISSELL & CO.'S CELEBRATED
DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE,
Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Beauty, Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMS GRATES,
RAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.
Please give us a call or send for our Circular. oc15-d

IRON WORKS.
AMERICAN IRON WORKS,
JONES & LAUGH

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A COUNTY TICKET NOMINATED.

President Johnson Repudiated

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Democratic Convention, called for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, to be voted for at the ensuing fall election, assembled yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in the Court House. Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., called the Convention to order, and read the following

LETTER FROM GEN. GEO. W. CASS.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, August 17, 1867.

THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I shall not be able to meet our friends in convention, on Wednesday next, to my great regret. I understand that in the absence of the Chairman of the County Committee of Correspondence it is proper for him to name some one to perform his duty. If this is the custom, I beg that you (as Chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee) will discharge the duties which should be performed by me on Wednesday next, in organizing the Convention for its regular business.

I hope the Convention will act harmoniously and with judgment and discretion, both in its nominations and utterances of principles. Intelligence, honesty and the principles upon which our government are founded, are wholly lost in the present administration, both State and Federal, and it depends mainly with the Democratic party whether or not the country shall be rescued from its perilous condition. I believe it can be done, and I hope our friends will work and act with such energy, determination and wisdom as will exhibit a like belief in them. Truly yours, G. W. CASS.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. Keenan to the chair, and appointing Messrs. Uriah Scott of the First ward, and John C. Barr, of the Eighth ward, temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Keenan, upon taking the chair, remarked that he hoped the proceeding of the Convention would be harmonious, as united action was necessary to achieve success. He paid a compliment to Judge Sharswood, Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, and predicted that he would be elected. Mr. Keenan referred to the recent election in Kentucky, and closed with the hope that a good ticket would be selected.

The delegates then handed in their credentials, when it was ascertained that fifty-six districts were represented.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, Esq., Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., was elected permanent President, and the temporary Secretaries retained.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

R. H. Kerr then moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Messrs. R. H. Kerr, Joseph S. Lare, R. P. Flenniken, General D. H. Williams and John S. Murray were appointed said committee.

RULES OF ORDER.

On motion of James Irvin, the rules of order recommended by the Executive Committee of Correspondence for the government of Democratic Conventions, were adopted.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARTY.

Mr. KERR offered the following, which he characterized as an important matter, and which he hoped would be passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention are hereby constituted the permanent Committee of Correspondence for the ensuing year, and that the President of this Convention be Chairman of said Committee; that the delegates be requested to make out a list of true Democrats in each district and present the same at the first meeting, to act as Committee of Vigilance for their respective places, with post office address of each member. The activity of the people is required at this election to defeat an unprincipled and unpatriotic party, through the bonds and prerogatives of which the liberties of the Democracy in Pennsylvania will be hafled all over the Union as the death knell of freedom.

THE HARMONY DISTURBED.

Esquire Nicholson, of South Fayette township, hoped the Convention would not entertain any resolution that was calculated to increase the hostility between the two prominent political parties. Many Republicans would vote for the ticket to be nominated to-day, in case the Convention did not incense them by the introduction of anything calculated to change its character. Benton Kerr, nor no other "ism" should control him.

Mr. Kerr stated that if a man could not vote for the ticket without being coaxed, his support was not worth having.

Mr. Nicholson retorted by informing Mr. Kerr that he could not rule the Convention.

The resolution was then adopted, Mr. Nicholson alone voting in the negative.

VICE PRESIDENTS APPOINTED.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: Messrs. R. H. Kerr, Francis A. Klein, J. C. Buffum, Barnes Ford, Henry McCully and Jacob Tuhey.

The Convention then took a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at half-past one o'clock by the Chairman, Mr. Keenan.

The Committee on Resolutions not having made their appearance, Mr. James Irvin announced that he had a number of documents which he delivered to the delegates.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, through the Chairman, R. H. Kerr, Esq., the following

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Democracy in Convention assembled feel deeply anxious for the safety of all parts of our common country, which should be united in fraternal affection. We would fain see the day when the people would no longer be cursed with sectional strife by a party, which prevents the Southern States from representation under the Constitution, and the welfare of all parts of the country is necessary for our merchants and manufacturers, which would enable them to reap just rich reward by sending, as of yore, their wares and merchandise from the North to all parts of the earth, and to bring home in return the trade laughing, money scarce, and our people crippled in their energies, all owing to ill-advised and senseless plans adopted by Congress. The South, left to itself to-day, would be found hand in hand with the North in restoring the Union and the country to prosperity and the masses of the people to unity and fraternal feeling, but for the fact that the interference of meddlesome politicians who have kept the nation in a state of wandering mountebanks engendering hostile feelings and who are unfriendly to the principles of integrity, are determined on making the white population subservient to the negro race in general, under the diabolical n of the latter. This is impossible.

The first and most pressing demand on the people, which in good faith must be met and paid. National honor demands our national credit to be maintained inviolate. We are convinced that the people are left undisturbed by those intrusted with power in our national Congress, they will constitutionally use their position to keep the country in perpetual trouble, by bad legislation. The present state of affairs look dark and will be darker yet if we do not succeed in the present contest laid down by the dominant party. The only hope left is in the good common sense of the voters, who of right and a strong resistive feeling to carry out the oath we bear, and very properly inquire what benefit they are to derive from the late expenditure of money, to support in idleness the depraved and vicious in the work of destruction of National faith. Mechanics and laborers are without employment, workshops and forges closed, where the smoke and din of factories are no longer seen or heard, industry, skill and enterprise are lulled into sleepless indifference on account of the suspension of business from the ruinous policy of intolerance, hate and revenge. *Thirteen wanderd blockheads* who are in place by deception and fraud, should be made to walk the plank, and not a much wronged people.

The policy which prevents the merchant and manufacturer to sell his goods and the capitalists from investing funds, and the laborer to find employment in earning a living for himself and family, should be crushed out by the power of the country, and enterprise are lulled into sleepless indifference on account of the suspension of business from the ruinous policy of intolerance, hate and revenge. *Thirteen wanderd blockheads* who are in place by deception and fraud, should be made to walk the plank, and not a much wronged people.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Allegheny county are hereby tendered to him for his firmness and ability in sustaining the Union against its greatest foes, the Radical Republicans.

Resolved, That in the removal of Edwin M. Stanton, we recognize the breaking of the first link in the chain which prevents a union of the elements opposed to the organized encroachment upon our liberties and the constitution of the country.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge Andrew Johnson our United and hearty support in his patriotic struggle to preserve unimpaired the institutions handed down by a noble ancestry, our glorious Constitution and the freedom, independence and happiness which we had attained during its observance.

TOO LATE FOR REPENTANCE.

Mr. Kerr stated that at the recent meeting of the State Democratic Convention, President Johnson had been entirely ignored. If he had changed his cabinet one year ago, issued a proclamation of amnesty to the South, and called around him Democrats, as Jackson would have done, the matter would now be entirely different. Now, however, it was too late to bring him before the Democratic party for support and countenance.

DEMOCRATS IN OFFICE.

Mr. Sawyer said that he was a life-long Democrat, and although he had never solicited a favor at the hands of President Johnson, he was his friend and supporter. Democrats had solicited appointments from the President, and many had received them. He had supposed that this resolution, would not meet with any opposition.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

The chairman stated that the report of the committee was first in order, and upon the question being called it was declared carried.

MR. SAWYER'S RESOLUTIONS POSTPONED.

Mr. Kerr moved that the resolutions offered by Mr. Sawyer be indefinitely postponed.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion, and resulted in fifty-seven yeas to forty-six nays. The result of the vote was received with applause.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices. The following persons were placed in nomination:

State Senate—Thomas Sellers, James P. Barr, and James H. Hopkins.

Assembly—Wm. M. Murray, Samuel McKee, Wm. T. Farley, James Sallsbury, James A. Gibson, Peter Ivory, Alfred Richards, Christian Ely, George Mordorff, Alfred Kerr, Michael Kirk, J. C. Buffum, N. Stewart, J. H. Richards, W. McCormack, Augustus Hartje.

Prothonotary—Wm. Reardon, (elected by acclamation.)

Treasurer—A. J. Baker, (elected by acclamation.)

County Commissioner—Joseph Lolnk, Alf. Anshutz.

Coroner—Michael Lipp, (elected by acclamation.

Director of the Poor—Henderson Wightman, (elected by acclamation.)

Jury Commissioner—Wm. Bryant, John C. Daviti, Captain Andrew Large, Henry Ingham, Charles Bryson, Charles P. Whiston, Samuel G. McCauley, Wm. Griffin, John Creghan.

The Convention proceeded to vote for Senator with the following result:

FOR STATE SENATE.

Frank Sellers	42
James P. Barr	44
James H. Hopkins	27

Neither of the candidates having received a majority of the votes cast, a new ballot was ordered.

Mr. Charles B. Strain moved that candidates for Senator, members of the Assembly and Commissioner receiving the highest number of votes be declared nominated. Adopted.

SECOND BALLOT—FOR SENATOR.

Frank Sellers	42
James P. Barr	46
James H. Hopkins	16

Mr. Barr was declared nominated, and on motion Hon. James H. Hopkins was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to mark for candidates for the other offices with the following result:

ASSEMBLY.

Wm. M. Murray*	60	N. Stewart*	50
Samuel McKee*	58	W. McCormack	42
Peter Ivory*	21	Augustus Hartje	4
Alfred Kerr*	23	A. W. Foster	10
Michael Kirk*	33	J. H. Hopkins	1
Jas. A. Gibson	35	Francis Sellers*	53
Jas. Sallsbury	4	Christian Feld	38

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Joseph Lolnk	49	Alf. Anshutz*	35

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Bryant	31	Jno. C. Daviti	8
Andrew Large*	21	Charles P. Whiston	14
Charles Bryson*	21	Wm. Griffin*	31
J. C. McCauley	7	Nicholas Carr	2
John Creegan	1		

There being no choice for Jury Commissioner another ballot was ordered, the vote resulting:

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Bryant	37	Wm. Griffin*	32
Charles Bryson*	31		

During the pendency of the ballot, R. H. Kerr, Esq., moved that the candidate receiving the largest number of votes be declared the choice of the Convention. The motion was adopted.

The Chairman stated that Mr. Reardon had declined to accept the nomination for Prothonotary, when Mr. John A. Elder, of the First ward, was substituted in his stead.

At a few minutes after six o'clock the Convention adjourned.

Base Ball.

MATCH AT BROWNSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, August 21, 1867.

An exciting contest came off to-day between the James Hamlil and Independent Base Ball Club, for a prize. The score stood: Hamlil, 41, Independent, 34.

BASE BALL EXCURSION.

The champion Enterprise will leave for New Castle to-morrow, Friday morning, to enter the lists for the first prize at the Tournament there, having been unable to go to Detroit because some of the best players could not go with them. Pratt, who took the prize as the best pitcher, at Detroit, will accompany them.

MATCH GAME AT EBENSBURG.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EBENSBURG, PA., August 19.

A match game of base ball was played here to-day, between a picked nine of the Mountaineer Club, of this place, and the Muffin nine of the Mountain House, of Cresson, which resulted in favor of the former. The following is the score:

MOUNTAINEER.	R.	O.	MUFFIN NINE.	R.	O.
Jones, c.	7	2	Milsop, p.	3	2
Roberts, 1st b.	3	3	Irwin, 2d b.	2	3
S. Williams, 1f.	2	3	McClintock, 1st b.	4	2
Rodgers, 2d b.	3	3	D. Litzinger, c.	2	3
G. Williams, c. f.	7	2	Hutchins n. 1 f.	2	4
Hohlenshade, p.	5	2	Jeffries, s. s.	3	3
Linton, r. f.	5	3	Edwards, 3 b.	3	4
Barker, s. s.	3	3	Laughlin, r. f.	1	4
Litzinger, 3 b.	3	3	Ormsby, c. f.	2	4
Total	53	27	Total	28	27

RUNS EACH INNING.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 Total.
Mountaineer	7	10	14	2	4	8	8	0	1 53
Muffin nine	3	1	1	7	2	8	0	5	1 28

Flys caught—Mountaineer, 12; Muffin nine, 12.
Flys missed—Mountaineer, 8; Muffin nine, 5.
Scorers—Tody Hutchinson.
Scorers—Y. S. Baker for Mountaineer; H. Childs, Jr., for Muffin nine.

ANNUAL BASE BALL CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.

The second annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Base Ball Association will be held in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, October 16th, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M. Each club is entitled to two delegates. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads by which all delegates paying full fare on these roads to Harrisburg, will be returned free of charge, upon application to D. D. Domer, Secretary. The attention of clubs throughout the State is called to article III, section 2, of the constitution of the "National Association of Base Ball Players," which requires the date of organization, names of officers, and number of members belonging to each club in the State Association, before the State Association can be admitted into the National Association. Delegates will come prepared with the above information. Clubs are particularly requested to notify the Secretary as early as possible of their intention to send delegates, so that a sufficient number of "return tickets" may be procured.

The Affidavit in the Case of Mr. Pierce.

The Titusville *Herald* publishes an affidavit of F. O. Carter, a Government detective, which was referred to yesterday. It charges among other things "That on deponent's journey to Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 5th of August, 1867, in company with W. V. Perrine, a Pithole lawyer, Perrine stated to deponent that Ira Pierce was going to fix one Myers, and that he (Perrine) was going to put a job up on him (meaning Pierce), so that he (Pierce) would not get away from Pittsburgh, and would never practice again in the United States District Court."

This affidavit is accompanied by a letter which reviews the matter, and states that the profession at Pittsburgh denounce Perrine's conduct most severely, as will be seen from a statement of Hon. F. C. Shannon, that is to appear soon.

COUNTY LABOR CONVENTION.—The Executive Committee of the Labor Party of Allegheny county have issued a call for a delegate Convention, to be held at the Court House on the second Wednesday in September, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the Senate and General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and for the respective offices to be filled in Allegheny county. The delegate elections are to be held in the respective wards, boroughs and townships on the first Saturday in September.

BARN BURNED.—During a thunder storm on Saturday afternoon last, a barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Finney, of Elizabeth township, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. A considerable quantity of hay and grain was burned, the total loss being about four thousand dollars. There was an insurance of five hundred dollars on the barn.

THE BROADWAY.—This new monthly, published simultaneously in London and New York, has been received by Pittock, opposite York, has been received by Pittock, opposite York. The double price twenty-five cents. It is neatly gotten up, and the contents are furnished by eminent literary men of Europe.

THE MAYORALTY.—John F. Snyder, of the First ward, announces himself as a candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the labor party.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Concluding Arguments in the Johnson Counterfeiting Case--The Case not yet Submitted to the Jury.

In the United States District Court, yesterday morning, the concluding arguments in the Johnson case were heard. This was the Sixth day of the trial, and considerable interest was manifested in the arguments by all who were present. Mr. Purviance concluded the case on the part of the prosecution, speaking over two hours, and was followed by the District Attorney, Mr. R. B. Carnahan, who spoke about three hours.

Mr. Purviance said he was about to enter upon the last duty assigned him in the case; after the charge of the Judge had been concluded, the jury would have to decide the matter; their client asked no favors at the hands of the jury, but required only a careful attention to all the facts in the case. Where there was only one witness to testify against an alleged criminal, and there were doubts surrounding his testimony, such testimony was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. The idea of putting an aged man like Mr. Johnson in the prisoner's box for the first time, was an unheard of circumstance. The probabilities in this case are numerous. Is it probable that Mr. Johnson, if he is the shrewd man that has been held out to you, would not be more shrewd than to keep his counterfeit money on the shelf over the door of his room, on the outside? Another improbability is the man Archer. Where is he? Why has he not been produced? Why did Mr. Franklin wait for three months and eight days before arresting Mr Johnson? He did not have to wait until he reported the case to Washington. He had the authority. It all leads to the conclusion that, if Mr. Franklin did buy counterfeit money from Johnson, he did not prosecute, thinking that as the witness swore Johnson would come round with lots of his money. Mr. Purviance alleged that all the evidence for the Government was not corroborated in a single particular. Referring to the game of cards in Johnston's stable, he wished to know who the "tall" were that left the stable except the defendant, McAteer and Franklin. There must have been some one else—"A man from Huntingdon." Who is he? Why is he not here? Mr. P. proceeded to review the evidence at length—

Franklin had said that he marked part, about half, of the bills at Altoona; says he marked the money in about half an hour after he got it, on arriving home immediately marked the balance and sent it to Washington. Mr. Purviance claimed that over sixty of them were not marked at all, and upon this case it would be willing to submit the case to the jury. He also claimed that the notes were of a different character, and must have been struck from different plates; the fact that the notes were not all alike was considered as favorable to the case of the defendant.

Mr. Carnahan said that the notes were struck from plates in sheets and different impressions were therefore made.

Mr. Purviance continued his argument, claiming that where three or four witnesses had sworn directly contradictory to another witness, the probabilities were that their testimony was true; for this reason the testimony of Butts and others was to be received in preference to Franklin, it was alleged that Mr. Franklin had sworn recklessly and contradicted himself over and over again, and that therefore his testimony was not to be received. This was one of the most singular cases that had ever been in Court, where a single witness had testified without bringing corroborative circumstances to sustain him. On account of the good character which Johnston had always sustained, and from the fact that only Franklin's testimony was brought to bear against him, and that testimony being contradictory, the jury should render a verdict of not guilty.

JOHNSTON'S COUNSEL ATTORNEY.

Mr. Carnahan considered the case extraordinary, not as to the nature of the offense or as to the character of the defendant, but extraordinary in the character of the testimony which had been submitted and on account of the length of the time it had occupied; the real testimony in the case was comprised in a small compass, and yet the trial had occupied six days; it was not to be doubted that if the crime was proved the law was sufficiently clear on the point, and, therefore, the counsel for the defense had not directed their efforts to the law, but had tried to break down the testimony offered by the government. The law in reference to the case was then read by Mr. Carnahan. He then said that it was for him to make the case so plain as to prove that the defendant had sold the fractional currency with intent to defraud; not with intent to cheat officer Franklin, but to defraud the whole public. If it was proved that the defendant had sold counterfeit money as an article of merchandise, then the offense was complete.

The nature of the crime was then spoken of and it was claimed that counterfeiting was one of the most dangerous in the list of crimes, and it was considered by all nations as crimes of different character. In reference to perjury it was a crime that followed counterfeiting and was the last resort of the counterfeiter. In many cases more small perjuries without being detected; it was not the desire of the Government to convict a person who was innocent, but their object was to convict all whom they believed to be guilty. The general impression of the counsel for the defense had been that the testimony on the part of the prosecution was false—that the witnesses had sworn falsely. He did not think the Government sued to protect its citizens, and under the laws as at present administered he did believe that an innocent man in a case like this could be convicted. Mr. Carnahan then spoke at length in outline of political excitement, but it was not probable that in this case the testimony of Franklin was false.

The facts of the case were then reviewed at considerable lengt, and it was claimed that the testimony of Franklin should be received, and in short as the statement of the prosecuting counsel that Franklin was interested in the case and was a willing witness, it was claimed by Mr. Carnahan that Mr. Franklin had displayed no anxiety to procure fees, for he had refused to swear the prosecution down. In reference to the character of Johnston, his good friend Hutchinson, old, kind hearted gentleman was said by several witnesses on the part of the defense to be proverbial; these witnesses were selected by Mr. Johnson and proved him a good character—Johnson probably had such a character, but it was not free from spots, and his own witnesses testified that he liked to play cards for money; Johnston had been tried in this Court and proved a good character and yet been convicted. Good character amounted to nothing if the facts were proven, it might aid a doubt, but could not prove him innocent of a guilt. The testimony of Colonel Piper was referred to and it was claimed that this witness, at the time of the alleged interview between him and Franklin took place, was intoxicated.

Mr. Carnahan's speech lasted until three o'clock, when the Court adjourned to meet at ten o'clock this morning, when Judge M'Candless will deliver the charge to the jury.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before Mayor McCarthy.)

LARCENY OF A PAIR OF SHOES.

A lad, who gave his name as William Johnston, while passing the store of Messrs. R. C. Lane & Co., on Fifth street, yesterday afternoon, was noticed in the act of stealing a pair of shoes which were hanging at the door. A policeman was summoned who took him into custody, and marched him up. The accused is about fourteen years of age, and resides in Duquesne Borough.

CHARGE OF INCORRIGIBILITY.

Morris Green, a colored boy, was arrested yesterday, charged, on oath of his aunt, with incorrigibility. It is alleged that he will not remain from home for a single night, and which proved to be the case, since, threatened to kill his aunt, and set fire to the house. He will remain under lock in the House of Refuge to-day.

(Before Alderman Taylor.)

EJECTED FROM A STREET CAR.

Thomas P. Wright made an information against the conductor and driver, name unknown by him, of the Penn Avenue line of cars, charging him from one of the cars without provocation. The offense is said to have been committed in Lawrenceville. A warrant was issued.

(Before Alderman Nellile, of Allegheny.)

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Sorey made an information, alleging that a boy named Wm. Humbert assaulted her little girl and threw a large stone, which struck the child in the head, inflicting a severe wound. The boy was arrested, and at the hearing yesterday his father paid the costs and the case was dismissed. The offense was committed in the Fourth ward, where the parties reside.

FALSE PRETENSES.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Campbell, charged on oath of George W. Dawson, of Allegheny City. The difficulty grew out of a note given by the first named party.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Catharine Cunningham, information charging Alderman Edward Lynch with extortion under the color of office. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that she was sometime since arrested on a charge of perjury made by one Myers, and that he (Perrine) was going to put a job up on him (meaning Pierce), so that he (Pierce) would not get away from Pittsburgh, and would never practice again in the United States District Court."

This affidavit is accompanied by a letter which reviews the matter, and states that the profession at Pittsburgh denounce Perrine's conduct most severely, as will be seen from a statement of Hon. F. C. Shannon, that is to appear soon.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.

John Mehan also made an information against Alderman Lynch, charging him with larceny as bailee, alleging that he went to Lynch with a check which he had obtained from one Ira Pierce, and that the Alderman told him he would collect the money. The prosecutor alleges that Lynch has failed to return the check. A warrant was issued in this case for the alleged offending Magistrate.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Nicholas Goodman was arrested on the 23d of July last on a charge of trespass preferred by Wm. Bernard, of Pitt township, and at the hearing the prosecutor obtained a judgment of $20 and costs. The offender failed to pay yesterday, and not finding property enough to settle the matter, conveyed Goodman to jail.

[Before Justice John P. Heisel.]

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

Joseph Smalley was arrested on the information made by his wife, Margaret Smalley, his wife. The information alleges that he refused to support her and frequently came home in an intoxicated condition, and acted in a disorderly manner. He was committed to jail in default of $500 bail.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

LARCENY OF MONEY.

A boy named John Haag was arrested on oath of Charles Lamplough, charged with larceny. Lamplough is a butcher in the Seventh ward and alleges that the boy stole three dollars from his money drawer. The youthful offender was committed to jail in default of the necessary bail.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

J. Cornelius made an information alleging that a man named George Winterstein obtained twenty-five dollars from him under false pretences. Healleges that he engaged Winterstein to build a chimney for $100, and furnished all the material. He says the defendant by fraudulent representations obtained the full amount of money before entitled to it. Winterstein was arrested and held for a hearing.

FORESTALLING.

Christ Frishter, a man named Anfrer, and an Italian named surracco were arrested on a charge of forestalling the market, and after a hearing fined three dollars and costs.

The Western Penitentiary.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The Pittsburgh *Post* in its issue of this morning makes the following statement as to the management of the Western Penitentiary and the alleged escape of a prisoner:

"A prisoner whose sentence was about expiring was placed in a cell with a convict who had a long term to serve. The two agreed upon a plan of escape for both. The convict who had the long term to serve, passed himself off on the unsuspecting keepers, as the prisoner whose time was up, and as such passed out of the Penitentiary a free man. After he had sufficient time to get away the other convict clamorously demanded his release. His three years were up, and the Warden, he claimed, had no right to detain him a single hour. He was put in the "black hole" to make him reasonable. But this had no effect. He still demanded to be set at liberty and satisfied the Warden that he was the right man in the wrong place. As a consequence, number two was turned adrift; and it is not impossible that he and his "pal," who escaped so shrewdly by his connivance, are now doing a first class burglarizing business."

The whole statement is false throughout. No escape or attempted escape of this kind has been made by any prisoner. Every convict about to be discharged is carefully compared and examined as to size, marks and peculiarities noted down when he enters the prison.

INSPECTOR.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—Last evening a child of Mr. Miles, residing on the corner of Webster and Tunnel streets, fell from the steps in front of its parents' residence, a distance of four or five feet, injuring its head severely. Several physicians are attending the little sufferer, and it is feared that the injuries may result fatally.

A Girl Unable to Walk for Eight Months Has Full Use of Her Limbs After Being Under the Treatment of Dr. Aborn for Forty-Eight Hours.

I certify that my little girl had been afflicted with an affection of the hip for the last eight months, so that she was unable to walk. After trying some five or six physicians without receiving any benefit, I was induced to apply to Dr. Aborn, and in forty-eight hours after commencing his treatment, to our great astonishment and gratification, our little girl could walk, and is still improving.

GEORGE H. WOLFF,
Titusville, Pennsylvania.

AGENCY for Rock Sand, crushed and washed perfectly clean. See advertisement on first page. Geo. R. Holtzman, broker, 76 Fifth street.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.—By referring to our advertising columns, the readers of the COMMERCIAL will observe an announcement of the sale of a valuable plot of ground, containing sixty building lots, together with a fine brick house, stable, etc. This property is located in Oakland township, near the Oakland passenger car station, and is very easy of access at all hours. The terms of sale are such as must insure the most perfect satisfaction to the purchaser. The sale will take place on next Monday, August 26, on the premises, and will be conducted by Alexander McIlwaine, Auctioneer.

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE instantly. Office, 73 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

SILVER WARE, ETC.—The rare stock of silver ware, cutlery, stationery, French clocks, &c., in store at Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Seibels', 29 Fifth street, will be disposed of at auction this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. We guess this about fourteen years of age, and resides in Duquesne Borough.

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John Mehan also made an information against Alderman Lynch, charging him with larceny as bailee, alleging that he went to Lynch with a check which he had obtained from one Ira Pierce, and that the Alderman told him he would collect the money. The prosecutor alleges that Lynch has failed to return the check. A warrant was issued in this case for the alleged offending Magistrate.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

Nicholas Goodman was arrested on the 23d of July last on a charge of trespass preferred by Wm. Bernard, of Pitt township, and at the hearing the prosecutor obtained a judgment of $20 and costs. The offender failed to pay yesterday, and not finding property enough to settle the matter, conveyed Goodman to jail.

[Before Justice John P. Heisel.]

DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

Joseph Smalley was arrested on the information made by his wife, Margaret Smalley, his wife. The information alleges that he refused to support her and frequently came home in an intoxicated condition, and acted in a disorderly manner. He was committed to jail in default of $500 bail.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

LARCENY OF MONEY.

A boy named John Haag was arrested on oath of Charles Lamplough, charged with larceny. Lamplough is a butcher in the Seventh ward and alleges that the boy stole three dollars from his money drawer. The youthful offender was committed to jail in default of the necessary bail.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

J. Cornelius made an information alleging that a man named George Winterstein obtained twenty-five dollars from him under false pretences. He alleges that he engaged Winterstein to build a chimney for $100, and furnished all the material. He says the defendant by fraudulent representations obtained the full amount of money before entitled to it. Winterstein was arrested and held for a hearing.

FORESTALLING.

Christ Frishter, a man named Anfrer, and an Italian named surracco were arrested on a charge of forestalling the market, and after a hearing fined three dollars and costs.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

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Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES, CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 21, 1867.

The banks are working up close to their several lines of discounts, and are not able to accommodate a moiety of the paper offering. Rates are firm under the increased demand for loans, and good names do not pass lower than 10 per cent., but the general rate of interest on the open market is 12 per cent. This change in the money market does not arise from any particular activity in business circles, but rather the reverse, as a majority of the applicants for loans, it is said, are renewals.

—Government securities show a decline today in the New York market. The report to Messrs. McVay & Co. gives the following quotations:

U. S. 6s 1881	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, March and November	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107½
U. S. 10-40s	102¾
Interest Compounds, 1864	117½
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
Gold	144¼

—The report to Messrs. J. T. Brady & Co. give about the same figures.

—*The Tribune* says the bank statement has taken money lenders by surprise. Instead of an increase in deposits there is a loss, and that too in the form of legal tenders to a degree which reduces the surplus of reserve five and a half millions. The drain of currency to the interior has exceeded all calculations, and future progress in this direction will be watched with interest. The figures of the banks this time in August, 1866, when there was a scanty crop to be moved, and now when the crop is an average, will be seen by the following table:

	1866.	1867.	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$246,000,000	$276,000,000	$30,000,000	
Specie	19,000,000	17,000,000		$2,000,000
Circulation	31,000,000	36,000,000	5,000,000	
Deposits	184,000,000	214,000,000	30,000,000	
Legal Tenders	89,000,000	83,000,000		6,000,000
Reserve	$75,000,000	$67,000,000		$8,000,000
Liabilities	$277,000,000	$312,000,000	35,000,000	
25 per cent	69,250,000	78,000,000	8,750,000	
Excess over	$5,750,000	$11,000,000	$5,250,000	
Legal reserve, 25 per cent			$13,750,000	
Decrease of reserve over 25 per cent			$2,750,000	

These figures will explain why bank managers are so cautious keeping their affairs well in hand, and why the rates are so high, and why they are now resting is steadily disappearing, and compensation can only be found in a reduction of bank credits. Some Western banks are in the habit of discounts to enable them to give facilities to grain operators.

—The protracted dullness in stocks appears to have shaken the nerve of the bull operators, and this morning there was a very general disposition to sell, under which prices weakened. The bull clique appear to have concluded that a fall in prices is necessary to the revival of operations, and are acting accordingly. The noon quotations to Mr. Bryan show the following:

Michigan Southern	87½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad	89½
Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	91½
Erie Railroad	67½
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad	93

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that Government securities are hardly so active as they were a fortnight since, though prices are pretty well maintained, and are still high enough to put to the blush those theorizers, who have, ever since these securities began to flow upon the market, prophesied their early and sure decline. Investors are holding four per cents, and confident purchase our gold-bearing bonds at the present high premium, and little is doing just now in the way of speculation in these securities. Not only is the present high premium price of gold these unfavorable fs of 1881 and 5-20s are so profitable as anything equally safe offered on the market. The price of the 6 per cents has even quoted at 73¾. The very low rate of interest in the European countries, and the unparall led accumulations of capital there are caused leading to improvement in the foreign market for United States bonds.

—The Philadelphia Bank statement of the past week again exhibits a falling off in the leading items. The deposits present a further diminution of $406,642; last week, however, their decrease was over a million. The legal tenders show a further falling off of $142,049; also much less than the decrease of last week, which was $824,000. The loans have been diminished by $8,128. The circulation has been augmented by the small sum of $849. The specie, which has presented a steady decline for some weeks past, shows an increase of $12,979.

—Gold continues steady at the advance of yesterday. The general tone of the New York Gold Room is *bullish*. The *shorts* appear to have covered somewhat freely under the late advance, and the demand for cash gold is quite limited, loans being made "flat" to 3 per cent. The decline in bonds at London helps to sustain the premium.

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE